The New-York Times

VOL. XV....NO. 4647.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1866.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RESTORATION AND PEACE.

Results of the National Union Convention.

Address to All the People of the Union.

The Convention's Declaration of Principles.

Sketch of the Concluding Proceedings.

In the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, yesterday, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New-York, on behalf of the Committee of Two from Each State and Territory of the United States, appointed on the previous day, reported the following address, which had been approved and recommended by the unanimous vote of the Committee:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Having met in Convention, at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, this 14th day of August, 1866, as the representatives of the People in all sections, and from all the States and Territories of the Union, to consult upon the condition and the wants of our common country, we address to you this declaration of our Principles, and of the political Purposes we seek to promote.

Since the meeting of the last National Convention, in the year 1860, events have occurred which have changed the character of our internal politics, and given the United States a new place among the nations of the earth. Our Government has passed through the vicissitudes and the perils of civil war—a war which, though mainly sectional in its character, has, nevertheless, decided political differences that from the very beginning of the Government had threatened the unity of our national existence, and has left its impress deep and ineffaceable upon all the interests, the sentiments, and the destiny of the republic. While it has inflicted upon the whole country severe losses in life and in property, and has imposed burdens which must weigh on its resources for generations to come, it has developed a degree of national courage in the presence of national dangers—a capacity for military organization and achievement, and a devotion on the part of the people to the form of government which they have ordained, and to the principles of liberty which that government was designed to promote, which must confirm the confidence of the nation in the perpetuity of its republican institutions, and command the respect of the civilized world.

Like all great contests which rouse the passions and test the endurance of nations, this war has given new scope to the ambition of political parties, and fresh impulse to plans of innovation and reform. Amidst the chaos of conflicting sentiments inseparable from such an era, while the public heart is keenly alive to all the passions that can sway the public judgment and affect the public action; while the wounds of war are still fresh and bleeding on either side, and fears for the future take unjust proportions from the memories and resentments of the past, it is a difficult but an imperative duty which, on your behalf, we, who are here assembled, have undertaken to perform.

For the first time after six long years of alienation and of conflict, we have come together from every State and every section of our land, as citizens of a common country, under that flag, the symbol again of a common glory, to consult together how best to cement and perpetuate that Union which is again the object of our common love, and thus secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

I. In the first place, we invoke you to remember always and everywhere, that the war is ended and the nation is again at peace. The shock of contending arms no longer assails the shuddering heart of the Republic. The insurrection against the supreme authority of the nation has been suppressed, and that authority has been again acknowledged, by word and act, in every State and by every citizen within its jurisdiction. We are no longer required or permitted to regard or treat each other as enemies. Not only have the acts of war been discontinued, and the weapons of war laid aside, but the state of war no longer exists, and the sentiments, the passions, the relations of war have no longer lawful or rightful place anywhere throughout our broad domain. We are again people of the United States, fellow-citizens of one country, bound by the duties and obligations of a common patriotism, and having neither rights nor interests apart from a common destiny. The duties that devolve upon us now are again the duties of peace, and no longer the duties of war. We have assembled here to take counsel concerning the interests of peace—to decide how we may most wisely and effectually heal the wounds the war has made, and perfect and perpetuate the benefits it has secured, and the blessings which, under a wise and benign Providence, have sprung up in its fiery track. This is the work, not of passion, but of calm and sober judgment, not of resentment for past offences prolonged beyond the limits which justice and reason prescribe, but of a liberal statesmanship which tolerates what it cannot prevent, and builds its plans and its hopes for the future rather upon a community of interest and ambition than upon distrust and the weapons of force.

II. In the next place, we call upon you to recognize in their full significance, and to accept with all their legitimate consequences, the political results of the war just closed. In two most important particulars the victory achieved by the National Government has been final and decisive. *First*, it has established beyond all further controversy, and by the highest of all human sanctions, the absolute supremacy of the National Government, as defined and limited by the Constitution of the United States, and the permanent integrity and indissolubility of the Federal Union as a necessary consequence; and, *second*, it has put an end finally and forever to the existence of Slavery upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. Both these points became directly involved in the contest, and controversy upon both was ended absolutely and finally by the result.

III. In the third place, we deem it of the utmost importance that the real character of the war and the victory by which it was closed should be accurately understood. The war was carried on by the Government of the United States in maintenance of its own authority and in defence of its own existence, both of which were menaced by the insurrection which it sought to suppress. The suppression of that insurrection accomplished that result. The Government of the United States maintained by force of arms the supreme authority over all the territory, and over all the States and people within its jurisdiction, which the Constitution confers upon it; but it acquired thereby no new power, no enlarged jurisdiction, no rights either of territorial possession or of civil authority which it did not possess before the rebellion broke out. All the rightful power it can ever possess is that which is conferred upon it, either in express terms or by fair and necessary implication, by the Constitution of the United States. It was that power and that authority which the rebellion sought to overthrow, and the victory of the Federal arms was simply the defeat of that attempt. The Government of the United States acted throughout the war on the defensive. It sought only to hold possession of what was already its own. Neither the war, nor the victory by which it was closed, changed in any way the Constitution of the United States. The war was carried on by virtue of its provisions, and under the limitations which they prescribe; and the result of the war did not either enlarge, abridge, or in any way change or affect the powers it confers upon the Federal Government, or release that Government from the restrictions which it has imposed.

The Constitution of the United States is to-day precisely as it was before the war, the "supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding;" and to-day, also, precisely as before the war, "all the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the several States, or to the people thereof."

This position is vindicated not only by the essential nature of our Government, and the language and spirit of the Constitution, but by all the acts and the language of our Government, in all its departments, and at all times from the outbreak of the rebellion to its final overthrow. In every message and proclamation of the Executive it was explicitly declared that the sole object and purpose of the war was to maintain the authority of the Constitution and to preserve the integrity of the Union; and Congress more than once reiterated this solemn declaration, and added the assurance that whenever the object should be attained the war should cease, and all the States should retain their equal rights and dignity unimpaired.

It is only since the war was closed that other rights have been asserted on behalf of one department of the General Government. It has been proclaimed by Congress that, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, the Federal Government may now claim over the States, the territory and the people involved in the insurrection, the rights of war—the right of conquest and of confiscation, the right to abrogate all existing governments, institutions and laws, and to subject the territory conquered and its inhabitants to such laws, regulations and deprivations as the legislative department of the Government may see fit to impose. Under this broad and sweeping claim, that clause of the Constitution which provides that "no State shall without its consent be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States," has been annulled, and ten States have been refused, and are still refused, representation altogether in both branches of the Federal Congress. And the Congress in which only a part of the States and of the people of the Union are represented has asserted the right thus to exclude the rest from representation, and from all share in making their own laws or choosing their own rulers until they shall comply with such conditions and perform such acts as this Congress thus composed may itself prescribe. That right has not only been asserted, but it has been exercised, and is practically enforced at the present time. Nor does it find any support in the theory that the States thus excluded are in rebellion against the Government, and are therefore precluded from sharing its authority. They are not thus in rebellion. They are one and all in an attitude of loyalty toward the Government, and of sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. In no one of them is there the slightest indication of resistance to this authority, or the slightest protest against its just and binding obligation. This condition of renewed loyalty has been officially recognized by solemn proclamation of the Executive Department. The laws of the United States have been extended by Congress over all these States and the people thereof. Federal Courts have been reopened, and Federal taxes imposed and levied. And in every respect, except that they are denied representation in Congress and the Electoral College, the States once in rebellion are recognized as holding the same position, as owing the same obligations, and subject to the same duties as the other States of our common Union.

It seems to us, in the exercise of the calmest and most candid judgment we can bring to the subject, that such a claim, so enforced, involves as fatal an overthrow of the authority of the Constitution, and as complete a destruction of the Government and Union, as that which was sought to be effected by the States and people in armed insurrection against them both. It cannot escape observation, that the power thus asserted to exclude certain States from representation, is made to rest wholly in the will and discretion of the Congress that asserts it. It is not made to depend upon any specified conditions or circumstances, nor to be subject to any rules or regulations whatever. The right asserted and exercised is absolute, without qualification or restriction, not confined to States in rebellion, nor to States that have rebelled; it is the right of any Congress in formal possession of legislative authority, to exclude any State or States, and any portion of the people thereof, at any time, from representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, at its own discretion and until they shall perform such acts and comply with such conditions as it may dictate. Obviously, the reasons for such exclusion, being wholly within the discretion of Congress, may change as the Congress itself shall change. One Congress may exclude a State from all share in the Government for one reason; and, that reason removed, the next Congress may exclude it for another. One State may be excluded on one ground to-day, and another may be excluded on the opposite ground to-morrow. Northern ascendancy may exclude Southern States from one Congress—the ascendancy of Western or of Southern interests, or of both combined, may exclude the Northern or the Eastern States from the next. Improbable as such usurpations may seem, the establishment of the principle now asserted and acted upon by Congress will render them by no means impossible. The character, indeed the very existence of Congress and the Union is thus made dependent solely and entirely upon the party and sectional exigencies of forbearances of the hour.

We need not stop to show that such action not only finds no warrant in the Constitution, but is at war with every principle of our Government, and with the very existence of free institutions. It is, indeed, the identical practice which has rendered fruitless all attempts hitherto to establish and maintain free governments in Mexico and the States of South America. Party necessities assert themselves as superior to the fundamental law, which is set aside in reckless obedience to their behests. Stability, whether in the exercise of power, in the administration of government, or in the enjoyment of rights, becomes impossible; and the conflicts of party, which, under constitutional governments, are the conditions and means of political progress, are merged in the conflicts of arms to which they directly and inevitably tend.

It was against this peril, so conspicuous and so fatal to all free governments, that our Constitution was intended especially to provide. Not only the stability, but the very existence of the Government is made by its provisions to depend upon the right and the fact of representation. The Congress, upon which is conferred all the legislative power of the National Government, consists of two branches, the Senate and House of Representatives, whose joint concurrence or assent is essential to the validity of any law. Of these, the House of Representatives, says the Constitution, (article 1, section 2,) "shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." Not only is the right of representation thus recognized as possessed by all the States, and by every State without restriction, qualification or condition of any kind, but the duty of choosing representatives is imposed upon the people of each and every State alike, without distinction, or the authority to make distinctions among them, for any reason or upon any grounds whatever. And in the Senate, so careful is the Constitution to secure to every State this right of representation, it is expressly provided that "no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage" in that body, even by an amendment of the Constitution itself. When, therefore, any State is exclude from such representation, not only is a right of the State denied, but the constitutional integrity of the Senate is impaired, and the validity of the Government itself is brought in question. But Congress at the present moment thus excludes from representation, in both branches of Congress, ten States of the Union, denying them all share in the enactment of laws by which they are to be governed, and all participation in the election of the rulers by which those laws are to be enforced. In other words, a Congress in which only twenty-six States are represented, asserts the right to govern, absolutely and in its own discretion, all the thirty-six States which compose the Union—to make their laws and choose their rulers, and to exclude the other ten from all share in their own government until it sees fit to admit them thereto. What is there to distinguish the power thus asserted and exercised from the most absolute and intolerable tyranny?

IV. Nor do these extravagant and unjust claims on the part of Congress to powers and authority never conferred upon the Government by the Constitution find any warrant in the arguments or excuses urged on their behalf. It is alleged,

First, That these States, by the act of rebellion and by voluntarily withdrawing their members from Congress, forfeited their right of representation, and that they can only receive it again at the hands of the supreme legislative authority of the Government, on its own terms and at its own discretion. If representation in Congress and participation in the Government were simply privileges conferred and held by favor, this statement might have the merit of plausibility. But representation is under the Constitution not only expressly recognized as a right, but it is imposed as a duty; and it is essential in both aspects to the existence of the Government and to the maintenance of its authority. In free governments fundamental and essential rights cannot be forfeited, except against individuals by due process of law; nor can constitutional duties and obligations be discarded or laid aside. The enjoyment of rights may be for a time suspended by the failure to claim them, and duties may be evaded by the refusal to perform them. The withdrawal of their members from Congress by the States which resisted the General Government was among their acts of insurrection—was one of the means and agencies by which they sought to impair the authority and defeat the action of the Government; and that act was annulled and rendered void when the insurrection itself was suppressed. Neither the right of representation nor the duty to be represented was in the least impaired by the fact of insurrection; but it may have been that by reason of the insurrection the conditions on which the enjoyment of that right and the performance of that duty for the time depended could not be fulfilled. This was, in fact, the case. An insurgent power, in the exercise of usurped and unlawful authority, had prohibited within the territory under its control, that allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States which is made by that fundamental law the essential condition of representation in its Government. No man within the insurgent States was allowed to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and, as a necessary consequence, no man could lawfully represent those States in the councils of the Union. But this was only an obstacle to the enjoyment of the right and to the discharge of a duty—it did not annul the one nor abrogate the other; and it ceased to exist when the usurpation by which it was created had been overthrown, and the States had again resumed their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Second.—But it is asserted in support of the authority claimed by the Congress now in possession of power, that it flows directly from the laws of War; that it is among the rights which victorious war always confers upon the conquerors, and which the conqueror may exercise or waive in his own discretion. To this we reply that the laws in question relate solely, so far as the rights they confer are concerned, to wars waged between alien and independent nations, and can have no place or force, in this regard, in a war waged by a Government to suppress an insurrection of its own people, upon its own soil, against its authority. If we had carried on successful war against any foreign nation, we might thereby have acquired possession and jurisdiction of their soil, with the right to enforce our laws upon their people and to impose upon them such laws and such obligations as we might choose. But we had before the war complete jurisdiction over the soil of the Southern States, limited only by our own Constitution. Our laws were the only national laws in force upon it. The Government of the United States was the only Government through which those States and their people had relations with foreign nations, and its flag was the only flag by which they were recognized or known anywhere on the face of the earth. In all these respects, and in all other respects involving national interests and rights, our possession was perfect and complete. It did not need to be acquired, but only to be maintained; and victorious war against the rebellion could do nothing more than maintain it. It could only vindicate and reëstablish the disputed supremacy of the Constitution. It could neither enlarge nor diminish the authority which that Constitution confers upon the Government by which it was achieved. Such an enlargement or abridgement of constitutional power can be effected only by amendment of the Constitution itself, and such amendment can be made only in the modes which the Constitution itself prescribes. The claim that the suppression of an insurrection against the Government gives additional authority and power to that Government, especially that it enlarges the jurisdiction of Congress, and gives that body the right to exclude States from representation in the national councils, without which the nation itself can have no authority and no existence, seems to us at variance alike with the principles of the Constitution and with the public safety.

Third. But it is alleged that in certain particulars the Constitution of the United States fails to secure the absolute justice and impartial equality which the principles of our Government require; that it was in this respects the result of compromises and concessions, to which, however necessary when the Constitution was formed, we are no longer compelled to submit, and that now, having the power, through successful war and just warrant, for its exercise in the hostile conduct of the insurgent section, the actual Government of the United States may impose its own conditions, and make the Constitution conform in all its provisions to its own ideas of equality and the rights of man. Congress, at its last session, proposed amendments to the Constitution, enlarging in some very important particulars the authority of the General Government over that of the several States, and reducing, by indirect disfranchisement, the representative power of the States in which Slavery formerly existed; and it is claimed that these amendments may be made valid as parts of the original Constitution without the concurrence of the States to be most seriously affected by them, or may be imposed upon those States by three-fourths of the remaining States, as conditions of their readmission to representation in Congress and in the Electoral College.

It is the unquestionable right of the people of the United States to make such changes in the Constitution as they, upon due deliberation, may deem expedient. But we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the Constitution itself points out—in conformity with the letter and the spirit of that instrument, and with the principles of self-government and of equal rights which lie at the basis of our republican institutions. We deny the right of Congress to make these changes in the fundamental law without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States, including especially those to be most seriously affected by them; or to impose them upon States or people, as conditions of representation, or of admission to any of the rights, duties or obligations which belong under the Constitution to all the States alike. And with still greater emphasis do we deny the right of any portion of the States excluding the rest of the States from any share in their councils, to propose or sanction changes in the Constitution which are to affect permanently their political relations and control or coerce the legitimate action of the several members of the common Union. Such an exercise of power is simply an usurpation, just as warrantable when exercised by Northern States as it would be if exercised by Southern, and not to be fortified or palliated by anything in the past history, either of those by whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take effect. It finds no warrant in the Constitution. It is at war with the fundamental principles of our form of government. If tolerated in one instance, it becomes the precedent for future invasions of liberty and constitutional right dependent solely upon the will of the party in possession of power, and thus leads, by direct and necessary sequence, to the most fatal and intolerable of all tyrannies—the tyranny of shifting and irresponsible political factions. It is against this, the most formidable of all the dangers which menace the stability of free government, that the Constitution of the United States was intended most carefully to provide. We demand a strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions. In this, and in this alone, can we find a basis of permanent Union and peace.

Fourth—But it is alleged, in justification of the usurpation which we condemn, that the condition of the Southern States and people is not such as renders safe their readmission to a share in the government of the country; that they are still disloyal in sentiment and purpose, and that neither the honor, the credit nor the interests of the nation would be safe if they were readmitted to a share in its councils. We might reply to this:

1. That we have no right, for such reasons, to deny to any portion of the States or people rights expressly conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States.

2. That so long as their acts are those of loyalty—so long as they conform in all their public conduct to the requirements of the Constitution and laws—we have no right to exact from them conformity in their sentiments and opinions to our own.

3. That we have no right to distrust the purpose or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and defend, under all contingencies and by whatever means may be required, its honor and its welfare.

These would, in our judgment, be full and conclusive answers to the plea thus advanced for the exclusion of these States from the Union. But we say further, that this plea rests upon a complete misapprehension or an unjust perversion of existing facts.

We do not hesitate to affirm, that there is no section of the country where the Constitution and laws of the United States find a more prompt and entire obedience than in those States, and among those people who were lately in arms against them; or where there is less purpose or less danger of any future attempt to overthrow their authority. It would seem to be both natural and inevitable that, in States and sections so recently swept by the whirlwind of war, where all the ordinary modes and methods of organized industry have been broken up, and the bonds and influences that guarantee social order have been destroyed—where thousands and tens of thousands of turbulent spirits have been suddenly loosed from the discipline of war, and thrown without resources or restraint upon a disorganized and chaotic society, and where the keen sense of defeat is added to the overthrow of ambition and hope, scenes of violence should defy for a time the imperfect discipline of law, and excite anew the fears and forebodings of the patriotic and well disposed. It is unquestionably true that local disturbances of this kind, accompanied by more or less of violence, do still occur. But they are confined entirely to the cities and larger towns of the Southern States, where different races and interests are brought most closely in contact, and where passions and resentments are always most easily fed and fanned into outbreak; and, even there they are quite as much the fruit of untimely and hurtful political agitation as of any hostility on the part of the people to the authority of the National Government.

But the concurrent testimony of those best acquainted with the condition of society and the state of public sentiment in the South—including that of its representatives in this Convention—establishes the fact that the great mass of the Southern people accept with as full and sincere submission as do the people of the other States, the reëstablished supremacy of the national authority, and are prepared, in the most loyal spirit, and with a zeal quickened alike by their interest and their pride, to coöperate with other States and sections in whatever may be necessary to defend the rights, maintain the honor and promote the welfare of our common country. History affords no instance where a people, so powerful in numbers, in resources and in public spirit, after a war so long in its duration, so destructive in its progress, and so adverse in its issue, have accepted defeat and its consequences with so much of good faith as has marked the conduct of the people lately in insurrection against the United States. Beyond all question this has been largely due to the wise generosity with which their enforced surrender was accepted by the President of the United States and the Generals in immediate command of their armies, and to the liberal measures which were afterward taken to restore order, tranquillity and law to the States where all had for the time been overthrown. No steps could have been better calculated to command the respect, win the confidence, revive the patriotism and secure the permanent and affectionate allegiance of the people of the South to the Constitution and laws of the Union than those which have been so firmly taken and so steadfastly pursued by the President of the United States. And if that confidence and loyalty have been since impaired; if the people of the South are to-day less cordial in their allegiance than they were immediately upon the close of the war, we believe it is due to the changed tone of the Legislative Department of the General Government toward them; to the action by which Congress has endeavored to supplant and defeat the President's wise and benificent policy of restoration; to their exclusion from all participation in our common Government; to the withdrawal from them of rights conferred and guaranteed by the Constitution, and to the evident purpose of Congress, in the exercise of a usurped and unlawful authority, to reduce them from the rank of free and equal members of a Republic of States, with rights and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of conquered provinces and a conquered people, in all things subordinate and subject to the will of their conquerors; free only to obey laws in making which they are not allowed to share.

No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment long continued would not alienate and impair. And the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submissiveness, the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them. Resentment of injustice is always and everywhere essential to freedom; and the spirit which prompts the States and people lately in insurrection, but insurgent now no longer, to protest against the imposition of unjust and degrading conditions, makes them all the more worthy to share in the government of a free commonwealth, and gives still firmer assurance of the future power and freedom of the Republic. For whatever responsibility the Southern people may have incurred in resisting the authority of the National Government and in taking up arms for its overthrow, they may be held to answer, as individuals, before the judicial tribunals of the land;—and for that conduct, as societies and organized communities, they have already paid the most fearful penalties that can fall on offending States in the losses, the sufferings and humiliations of unsuccessful war. But whatever may be the guilt or the punishment of the conscious authors of the insurrection, candor and common justice demand the concession that the great mass of those who became involved in its responsibility acted upon what they believed to be their duty, in defence of what they had been taught to believe their rights, or under a compulsion, physical and moral, which they were powerless to resist. Nor can it be amiss to remember that, terrible as have been the bereavements and the losses of this war, they have fallen exclusively upon neither section and upon neither party—that they have fallen, indeed, with far greater weight upon those with whom the war began; that in the death of relatives and friends, the dispersion of families, the disruption of social systems and social ties, the overthrow of governments, of law and order, the destruction of property and of forms and modes and means of industry, the loss of political, commercial and moral influence, in every shape and form which great calamities can assume, the States and people which engaged in the war against the Government of the United States have suffered tenfold more than those who remained in allegiance to its Constitution and laws.

These considerations may not, as they certainly do not, justify the action of the people of the insurgent States; but no just or generous mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct which the Government of the United States should pursue toward them.

They accept, if not with alacrity, certainly without sullen resentment, the defeat and overthrow they have sustained. They acknowledge and acquiesce in the results, to themselves and the country, which that defeat involves. They no longer claim for any State the right to secede from the Union; they no longer assert for any State an allegiance paramount to that which is due to the General Government. They have accepted the destruction of Slavery, abolished it by their State constitutions, and concurred with the States and people of the whole Union in prohibiting its existence forever upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. They indicate and evince their purpose, just so fast as may be possible and safe, to adapt their domestic laws to the changed condition of their society, and to secure by the law and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants. They admit the invalidity of all acts of resistance to the national authority, and of all debts incurred in attempting its overthrow. They avow their willingness to share the burdens and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest upon them, in common with other States and other sections of the Union; and they renew, through their representatives in this Convention, by all their public conduct, in every way and by the most solemn acts by which States and societies can pledge their faith, their engagement to bear true faith and allegiance, through all time to come, to the Constitution of the United States, and to all laws that may be made in pursuance thereof.

Fellow-countrymen: We call upon you, in full reliance upon your intelligence and your patriotism, to accept, with generous and ungrudging confidence, this full surrender on the part of those lately in arms against your authority, and to share with them the honor and renown that await those who bring back peace and concord to jarring States. The war just closed, with all its sorrows and disasters, has opened a new career of glory to the nation it has saved. It has swept away the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which were a standing menace to its peace. It has destroyed the institution of Slavery, always a cause of sectional agitation and strife, and has opened for our country the way to unity of interest, of principle and of action through all time to come. It has developed in both sections a military capacity—an aptitude for achievements of war, both by sea and land, before unknown even to ourselves, and destined to exercise hereafter, under united councils, an important influence upon the character and destiny of the continent and the world. And while it has thus revealed, disciplined and compacted our power, it has proved to us beyond controversy or doubt, by the course pursued toward both contending sections by foreign Powers, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent can find among the nations of the earth no friends or defenders but ourselves.

We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of liberty throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States has so well begun, and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present Congress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress are to be elected. If that Congress shall perpetuate this policy, and, by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the Government are now exercised, common prudence compels us to anticipate augmented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal Government, internal dissension, and a general collision of sentiments and pretensions which may renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which we have just emerged. We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendant a calamity. *We call upon you in every Congressional district of every State, to secure the election of members, who, whatever other differences may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the* RIGHT OF EVERY STATE OF THE UNION TO REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS, *and who* WILL ADMIT TO SEATS IN EITHER BRANCH, EVERY LOYAL REPRESENTATIVE FROM EVERY STATE *in allegiance to the Government, who may be found by each House, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, to have been duly elected, returned and qualified for a seat therein.*

When this shall have been done the Government will have been restored to its integrity, the Constitution of the United States will have been reëstablished in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it, a sovereign nation, composed of separate States, each like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exercising powers defined and reserved by a common Constitution, and resting upon the assent, the confidence and coöperation of all the States and all the people subject to its authority. Thus reorganized and restored to their constitutional relations, the States and the General Government can enter in a fraternal spirit, with a common purpose and a common interest, upon whatever reforms the security of personal rights, the enlargement of popular liberty and the perfection of our Republican institutions may demand.

The address was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Convention, followed by the most enthusiastic and long continued cheering.

Hon. Edwin Cowan, of Pennsylvania, from the same Committee, and also with its unanimous approval of its members, reported the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention, now assembled in the City of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which, for the last five years, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous, as are a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity to forget and forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union, in its restoration as more sacred than ever, looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following Declaration of Principles and Purposes on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

First—We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

Second—The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government, unabridged and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

Third—Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the exercise of our Republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

Fourth—We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members.

Fifth—The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are "the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." "All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or the people thereof;" and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or Convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual, and the authority of its Government is supreme within the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution.

Sixth—Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provision, and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a voice and a vote thereon.

Seventh—Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited,—and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be reestablished,—upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Eighth—While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, an obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the Nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic.

Ninth—It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

Tenth—In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the principles of free government, we recognize a Chief-Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him in the discharge of his high and responsible duties our profound respect, and assurances of our cordial and sincere support.

These resolutions were received, as each was read, with great applause; and they were adopted by the unanimous vote of the Convention, followed by loud and long-continued cheers.

Speech of Gen. Dix,

AT THE OPENING OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 14, 1866.

The following is an accurate copy of Gen. Dix's speech. The report sent by telegram had a great number of errors:

Gentlemen of the Convention, and Fellow-Citizens of the whole Union, [applause:] I return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me in choosing me to preside temporarily over your deliberations. I regard it as a distinction of no ordinary character, not only on account of the high personal and political standing of the gentlemen who compose this convention, but because it is a convention of the people of all the States of this Union, [cheers,] and because we cannot doubt that, its proceedings are conducted with harmony and good judgment, it will lead to the most important results. It may be truly said that no body of men has met on this continent under circumstances so momentous and so delicate since the year 1787—the year when our ancestors assembled in this city to frame a better government for the States which were parties to the old Confederation—a government which has been confirmed and made more enduring, as we trust, by the fearful trials and perils which it has encountered and overcome. The Constitution which they came here to plan, to construct, we are here to vindicate and to restore. [Cheers.] We are here to assert the supremacy of representative government over all who are within the confines of the Union; a Government which cannot, without a violation of its fundamental principles, be extended over any but those who are represented in it, [loud applause,] over those who by virtue of that representation, are entitled to a voice in the administration of the public affairs. [Renewed applause.] It was such a Government our fathers framed and put in operation. It is the Government which we are bound by every consideration of fidelity, justice and good faith to defend and to maintain. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, we are not living under such a government. [Applause, and cries of "That is true."] Thirty-six States have for months been governed by twenty-five—eleven States have been wholly without representation in the legislative body of the nation; the numerical proportion of the represented States to the unrepresented has just been changed by the admission of the delegation from Tennessee—a unit taken from the smaller and added to the larger number. Ten States are still denied the representation in Congress to which they are entitled under the Constitution. It is this wrong which we have come here to protest against, and as far as in us lies, to redress. [Great applause.]

When the President of the United States declared that armed resistance to the authority of the Union was over, all the States had a right to be represented in the National Legislature. [Loud cheering.] They had the right under the Constitution. They had the right under resolutions passed by both Houses of Congress in 1861. Those resolutions were not concurrent, but they were substantially identical. Moreover, the States were entitled to be so represented on other grounds of fairness and good faith. The President, not in pursuance of any constitutional power, had called on the Confederated States to accept certain conditions for their admission to the exercise of their legitimate functions as members of the Union—the ratification of the amendments to the Constitution abolishing Slavery, and the repudiation of the debts contracted to overthrow the Government. These conditions were met and accepted. The exaction of new conditions is unjust, a violation of the faith of the Government, subversive of the principles of our political system, and dangerous to the public prosperity and peace. [Applause.]

Each House of Congress may, as the judge of the qualifications of its own members, reject individuals for just cause; but the two bodies acting conjointly, cannot exclude entire delegations without an unwarrantable assumption of power. [Applause.] Congress has not only done this; it has gone further. It has incorporated new conditions into amendments to the Constitution, and submitted them for the ratification of the States. There is no probability that these amendments will be ratified by three-fourths of the States. To insist on the conditions they contain is to prolong indefinitely the exclusion of more than one-fourth of the States from representation in Congress. [Applause.] Is this the Government our fathers fought to establish? [Cries of "No! No!"] Is this the Union we have been fighting to preserve? ["No! No!"]

The President has done all in his power to correct this wrong [applause] and to restore the legislative body to its full proportions, by giving to all the members of the Union their proper share in the public councils. [Cheers.] Legislation without representation is an anomaly under our political system. Under any other form of government it would be but another name for usurpation and misrule. And the President is entitled to the thanks of the country for his firmness in opposing a policy so illiberal, so demoralizing, and so directly at war with every principle of our political organization.

I have referred to the condition of the legislative body under the aspects of right on the one hand and duty on the other—the right of the States to be represented, and the duty of Congress to receive their Representatives. On the score of policy, nothing can be more unwise than to prolong the present anomolous relation of the States to each other. It is calculated to embitter on both sides animosities and resentments, which it is our duty, by all just measures, to soothe and heal. It disturbs the action of the Government; it deranges the application of capital and labor; it impedes the development of our resources; it impairs our credit and our good name at home and abroad; and it retards the march of the country to prosperity and power.

Gentlemen, I trust that in our deliberations here we shall confine ourselves to one main purpose—that of redressing the wrong to which I have referred. There is much in the administration of the Government which needs amendment—some things to be done and others to be undone. There are commercial and financial reforms which are indispensable to the public welfare. But we shall not have the power to carry them out until we change the political complexion of Congress. [Enthusiastic and long-continued applause.] This should be our first, our immediate aim. It is in the Congressional Districts that the vital contest is to take place. The control of one branch of Congress will enable us to prevent partial, unjust and pernicious legislation. The control of both houses, with the power to introduce and carry out salutary reforms, to "bring the Government back," in the language of Jefferson, "to the republican tack," will come later. [Cheers.] But, with wise, harmonious and judicious action on our part, and on the part of those we represent, this need not long be delayed. [Applause.] I believe that public opinion is right, and that it is only necessary to present to the people clearly the issues between us and the ultraism which controls the action of Congress.

And, gentlemen, is not the object for which we are contending a consummation worthy of our highest and most devoted efforts—to bring back the Republic, purified and strengthened by the fiery ordeal through which it has passed, to its ancient prosperity and power [applause;] to present to the world an example worthy of imitation, not a mere Utopian vision of good government, but the grand old reality of the better times [applause] with which the memory of our fathers, the recollections of the past, and all our hopes of the future, are inseparably entwined [cheers] —one country, one flag, one Union of equal States. [Long-continued applause.]

THE LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A BRILLIANT RECORD OF HARMONY.

Final Meeting—Unparallelled Enthusiasm over the Address and Resolutions—Committee to Wait upon the President—Concluding Scenes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 16.

THE BRILLIANT RECORD.

The brief dispatches sent you this morning from the Wigwam have already given you a glimpse of the glory of to-day, when Peace hath achieved her crowning victory. It is difficult to so portray the events here enacted, that the nation shall at once appreciate the great work that has been done; impossible to do so by telegraph. Despite all Radical hopes and prophecies, despite the fears of some among ourselves, the great Convention has passed into history without a blot upon its record, nor one interruption of its patriotic unanimity.

THE SCENE IN THE WIGWAM.

The scene in the Wigwam this morning far exceeded in grandeur the two preceding days. Every inch of the vast building was literally packed with humanity, and the galleries rising on three sides step by step from the plane of the hall, made the whole space a sea of faces that ebbed and flowed from floor to roof. Ten thousand persons at the least were within the walls, and a large proportion of them the fair women of Philadelphia. In the whole of that multitude there was not an element of disorder. Galleries and delegates obeyed the slightest sound of Doolittle's gavel as a child its mother's voice. I never saw an assembly so orderly as this. It has been its wonder and its merit, and its decency and temper show with redoubled splendor in comparison with the ribald ferocity of Forney. To the final prayer which fitly and solemnly closed the labors of the Convention, the vast concourse maintained the dignity and decorum that so well became it.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

In the Convention itself there was the same harmony that has been so remarkable, and is so suggestive. The body met at 10 o'clock, and shortly afterward the resolutions, ten in number, that had been prepared by the Committee on Resolutions, were reported by the Secretary, Mr. Perrin, in a clear, loud voice, one by one. They were greeted with hosannas of applause, and when the reading was completed, and the question put on their adoption, the scene beggars description. To the demand of the chair there came back an universal, loud, sincere "Aye." In the hush that followed Mr. Doolittle slowly and distinctly put the negative, and in the vast assemblage, before him there was the silence of ocean depths. Not a single response. The gavel came down deliberately, and the sonorous voice of the Wisconsin Senator announced that the resolutions are unanimously adopted. Then the pent-up enthusiasm had way. The whole Convention sprange to its feet, greeting the new creed with cheer after cheer, waving hats and handkerchiefs the while with zealous energy. The band joined in with "Hail Columbia," and North and South shouted the more, inspired by the old national air.

THE READING OF THE ADDRESS BY HON H. J. RAYMOND.

The reading of the address by Mr. Raymond was another and not less impressive scene. Mr. Doolittle requested that the reading be not interrupted by applause, and for nearly one hour the vast crowd listened with intense interest to the able treatise, obeying, but with extreme difficulty, as the frequent rumbles of applause testified the injunctions of the President; but when Mr. Raymond read the paragraph which declared the Southern people would be degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry did they uncomplainingly submit to the humiliations the policy of Congress would put upon them the Convention could contain itself no longer. The scene on the resolutions was reënacted. Mr. Reverdy Johnson moved that the honorable member from New-York be requested to reread the paragraph. It was done, and was again followed by tumultuous applause. When the reading was concluded the scene followed that I sketched you this morning. The Convention adopted the Address without a dissenting voice.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

After returning thanks to its officers, to Mayor McMichael and the citizens of Philadelphia, and listening to an eloquent prayer from Mr. Elliott, the Convention adjourned without day, with three times three cheers for the Union and the Constitution. I have touched upon the salient points of the day's history. Telegraph will allow no more.

THE ADDRESS CREATES A PROFOUND IMPRESSION.

The address has created a profound impression among all classes who heard it. One prominent gentleman in the Ohio delegation spoke the universal sentiment when he said it was unanswerable in its logic, and unassailable in its position. The Radicals are already lugubrious and are meeting it with the stale cry of—Rebel.

THE COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

The Committee to wait upon the President met this afternoon at the Continental, and after consultation resolved to meet at Willard's Hotel in Washington at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and thence proceed in a body to the Executive Mansion and present to the President the resolutions and address adopted by the Convention.

THE DELEGATES LEAVING.

The delegates are already fast leaving for home, many having departed on the afternoon trains. Gov. Randall and Secretary Browning return to Washington this afternoon.

A DINNER AT GEN. PATTERSON'S.

Gen. Patterson had a dinner party at his residence yesterday that was unique it its *personelle*.

Continued on Eighth Page.

OUR SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Up the Lake—On the Lac La Belle—An Olden Town in the West—Madeline Island—Bayfield—Fishing and Scenery—Into a Cave—The Copper Range—The Ontonagon District—Its Mines—The Portage District—Its Mines—The Working Process—Dividend-Making—A Curious Snake.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Eagle River, Lake Superior, Monday, Aug. 6, 1866.

Since writing my last letter I have been up the great lake to Ontonagon, La Point and Bayfield. The copper-mining region has no outlet higher up the lake than Ontonagon, but tourists occasionally go higher, in order to see the country. Bayfield is about 1,050 miles by the shortest route from Cleveland, Ohio, being only eighty miles from the far western terminus of Lake Superior. I took the elegant propeller *Lac La Belle* at Houghton, and found on board a large party of pleasure-seekers from all parts of the country. Life on these great steamers is one long holiday, and the aspect presented is that of an eastern watering-place. One seems suddenly transported to a new world, in getting on board a boat like this, leaving behind the dust and bustle of the work-a-day world in the raw mining town, and mingling with beauty and fashion and culture. There is dancing in the long dining-hall in the evenings; the piano-forte responds to the touch of twinkling fingers, and fashionable songs echo over the broad waters. So the days pass, with music, reading, euchre-parties, flirting and lounging on deck, viewing the ever-changing panorama. For the mere pleasure-seeker, certainly the best mode of seeing this region is to take a steamer and make the round trip; but I am not a pleasure-seeker this Summer so much as a seeker after intelligence for the behoof of Times readers. I wish *en passant*, to thank Capt. John Spalding and clerk W. H. Davis, for their endeavors to further this object; they are true gentlemen and efficient officers.

It was Sunday afternoon when we reached La Point, of which, and of Bayfield, it is meet to say a word before returning to the mining region. It is singular to behold, away in this far-western world, the spectacle of an old, old town like La Point. It stands, crumbling and ancient, a cluster of quaint wooden houses, on the south end of Madeline Island, the largest of the twelve islands called the Apostle Islands. It was settled by French Jesuits and traders in 1680, and its population—which can hardly exceed two hundred at present, I should think—is almost wholly composed of half-breeds. A curious race of beings these half-breeds are, mingling in their veins the vivacious blood of the Frenchman and the sluggish current of the Chippewa. I conversed with some of these, and found their broken English a queer lingo; and the sparkling black eyes of a French woman, looking out from the broad, dusky Chippewa face, almost serve to confuse one's perceptions. There were several, of both sexes, on the docks—the men dull and reserved, the women more communicative, but making no advances to acquaintanceship. One of them had a tin basinful of agates, which she was anxious to sell, but, as usual with the half-breeds, she set too high a price upon her treasures, deeming the traveler's purse an inexhaustible fountain of currency. The door of the antiquated Jesuit church stood invitingly open, and it was invaded by a throng of curiosity-hunters, who peered into the most sacred mysteries thereof—wandered over the altar-steps, tumbled the leaves of the ancient "Roman Missale," climbed into the high-hanging pulpit, and gazed up at its old sounding-board, ascended into the gallery close against the roof, fingered the tapestry, the banners, the laces, pulled at the knob of the little cupboard inclosing the sacred host, and "took liberties" generally. To their credit be it said, however, no damage was done to the tawdry finery and mouldering walls by even the most covetous of relic-gatherers. The most that was done in that way was to gather a few mosses from the graves in the ancient burial-ground attached to the church. Here was the same quaint aspect of things again. The larger proportion of the graves were covered with little houses, not unlike dog-kennels in appearance, each with its wooden cross and inscription. Some of these had a pane of glass set into either end, and peering through one such, I perceived that the interior was nearly filled with sand. Monstrous flies buzzed and bumped against the pane, unable to escape from the death-box wherein they had grown fat. The crosses on the oldest graves had of course rotted away long ago. From one of the best-preserved I copied the following, which will serve to show the style of epitaph prevailing, none being more pretentious in character:

> Jos. Dûfaut, fils de jos. Dûfaut le pere
> Mort le 6 Nov., 1857, Alâge de 3 ans
> La Point.

There were upon some few of the older graves modern marbles, one bearing date of death, 1783. A railed inclosure, from which the roof had rotted, showing that it had once been a little log-house over the grave, was now thickly grown over with raspberry bushes. A deck passenger from the boat was seen eating the berries. I am told that large quantities of fruit grow wild on this island, such as these and other kinds of berries, as well as plums, &c. Apples and cherries are raised by culture. Here, as at most other points on Lake Superior, maple sugar is made in considerable quantities by the Indians.

Bayfield is in sight from La Point, being situated just opposite, on the main land. It is most beautifully located—perhaps the most attractively of any village on the lake—rising up an easy slope some sixty or eighty feet, and surrounded on all sides by the most exquisite scenery. The harbor is the best protected, it is thought, on Lake Superior, the Apostles Islands lying to the northeast, so that vessels dare enter here when it is stormy, which would give a wide berth to other harbors on this lake. What the other especial advantages of Bayfield are, in a commercial point of view, it may be I do not comprehend. It is at present merely a trading post with the Indians, who dwell in great numbers all about here, and whose canoes were paddling about in the harbor continually while I was there. The Chippewa Indian Agency has its headquarters here, and distributes the Government annuities to the red men, who flock hither in great numbers at the appointed time, which this year is in September, I am told. A railroad from St. Paul to this point was already projected, and surveyed some five or six years ago, but it is not built yet. It is earnestly to be hoped that a road will be built from St. Paul ere long, either to this place or to Superior City. Several gentlemen with whom I have come in contact on the present trip, proceeded to Superior City and across by stage to St. Paul; but the road is reported to be a fearfully rough one. There is a hotel at Bayfield which is in a state of newness and rawness, externally quite appalling to the freshly arrived, but I believe it is the testimony of all who stop at it, that it is much better than it looks. Brook trout grace its tables daily, I am informed. The brook trout and other fishing hereabouts is of the most enchanting description to the angle-struck, and the scenery all about is very charming. With a friend I rowed a boat along the shore for half a mile or so, one afternoon, in the shadow of the cliff. This is often wooded to the water's edge, but in other places it displays the rock on which the upper earth rests. This rock is the same sandstone as the pictured rocks, and the same effects of the action of the water are noticeable here in a lesser degree. Numerous cave-like holes are worn into the rock at the water edge, and one of these was so large that we ran our boat into the narrow opening as far as it would go. What was our surprise at discovering now that our bow was projected into a cave, apparently of some dimensions. Our voices were echoed with a long halloo out of the gloom beyond, which was impenetrable to the eye. We burned wisps of paper, but they cast only a feeble light. With a light canoe we could have paddled quite into the cave, but the boat we had would not enter. The water was apparently five or six feet deep here, and almost as transparent as glass. So narrow and hidden was the entrance to this curious chamber, that while our breath was visible as it issued into this cold atmosphere, we could easily have tossed a pebble out yonder into the light where the sun was shedding his most ardent rays.

I go no further in this direction, but return to Ontonagon, where I again strike the copper region proper, and return to the particulars that interest Mr. Gradgrind—"facts, Sir, facts." Though why a beautiful scene, an ancient town in the far wilderness, a trout-brook, or a waterfall, are not facts, I do not at once comprehend.

If the reader has a good map of Lake Superior at hand, he will notice by reference thereto a singular-shaped point of land, somewhat resembling a horn, reaching far out into the waters of the great lake, and bearing the name of Keweenaw Point. The copper range commences at this extremity of this peninsula and extends throughout its whole length—some eighty miles—and then into the main-land about 130 miles further, so far as known. To this range or belt are confined all the copper-mining [illegible] of the Lake Superior country. These [illegible] were begun in the year 1761, but circumstances made them unsuccessful then. It was not until about 1842 that successful operations were commenced, and in 1845 the region was overrun by speculators and explorers. Great numbers of companies were formed, and in 1846 the excitement ran very high. A reaction followed in 1847, and only some half-dozen companies remained and continued their operations. Thence forward there has been a steady growth in the process of developing the vast resources of this Northwestern Eldorado.

The copper range is now divided into three districts. The point at which I am at present writing being the middle district, as relates to navigation—the northeastern as relates to the range and the land. This district is called the Keweenaw, the second is called the Portage, and the third the Ontonagon district.

Of the Ontonagon district, the Port of Ontonagon is the sole outlet. Ontonagon is a flourishing village of some 1,500 inhabitants, situated at the mouth of the beautiful Ontonagon River. There are three churches here—Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic—and several handsome buildings, with at least one fine hotel, the Bigelow House. The mines are located 12 or 15 miles back from the village, and the ores are conveyed to that place for shipment by means of wagons, over a plank-road. The mining companies at present in operation here are twenty-three in number, and are known by the following titles: The Adventure, Aztec, Bohemian, Caledonia, Devon, Evergreen Bluff, Flint-Steel River, Great Western, Hilton, Indiana, Knowlton, Lake Superior, Mass, Merrimac, Milton, Minnesota, National, Ogima, Ridge, Rockland, Superior, Toltec and Victoria. There are several other companies, not at present doing anything. The Ridge, Evergreen Bluff, Ogima and Knowlton Mines are not on the plank-road mentioned above; the road they send their ores by is a dirt-road, in good condition. All the above-named mines are looking well, I think.

The oldest mine in this district is the Minnesota, which is also one of the oldest on the lake. Up to two or three years since, this was an exceedingly profitable mine, producing from 1,200 to 1,500 tons of copper per annum; but latterly it has appeared to run out, and has produced only some two or three hundred tons per annum—a mighty falling off. The mine has always worked upon what is known as a true fissure vein—*i. e.*, a vein which runs directly *across* the range, and yields its copper in huge *masses*, averaging from one to two hundred tons in weight. In 1857, a mass was found in this mine which weighed, when got out, 480 tons, and was worth at that time about $160,000; at the present price of copper, it would have been worth 75 per cent. more. Workmen were occupied two or three years in getting this mass out. Recently this Company has opened a stamp lode in its mine. The lodes or belts of the copper range run *with* the range, and are not nearly so rich or profitable as the fissure veins. They produce stamp-rock only, and it is quite expensive business to work this up. The newly-opened lode is at the bottom of the old mine, which was 1,200 or 1,400 feet deep, and is said to be indicating very well indeed. The Company has erected a large stamp-mill to work up the rock, and hopes are entertained that the Minnesota will recover something of its by-gone prosperity.

A new mine has just been opened in this district, near Union River, about 14 miles from Ontonagon, which is known as the Nonsuch mine. Experiments thus far made show rich indications, the ore yielding 5½@6 per cent. of stamp work. This, if this statement is true, may prove a very important mine, as the usual yield of stamp-rock is only about two per cent., three per cent. being esteemed a very rich yield.

The Plumbago (black-lead) mine lately discovered here is situated on what is known as the South Range, 36 miles from Ontonagon. It was discovered by explorers who were out looking, I believe, for silver. They report the vein to be very extensive. It outcrops on the surface, and the labor of getting out the ore is therefore light. Specimens have been sent on to New-York for assay, and the promise is a rich one. The plumbago usually found in this country is coarse, and, when whittled down to a point, marks quite rough; but specimens of this so whittled down made a smooth mark. No company is yet formed, the owners awaiting the results of the assay before proceeding to active operations.

The Portage District has its outlet at Portage Lake, where are the twin villages of Houghton and Hancock, to which my last letter was devoted. I tramped this district pretty thoroughly, and my information concerning it is quite full. The mines now working in this district are the following—eighteen in number: Albany and Boston, Adams, Dodge, Dover, Franklin, Frew, Hancock, Huron, Isle Royale, Medora, Montezuma, Mesnard, Pewabic, Portage, Quincy, Sheldon and Columbian, South Pewabic, and South Side. These mines work upon the lodes or belts, there being, so far as I am informed, no fissure veins discovered in this district. I will endeavor briefly to describe the process of working one of these mines.

Miners are engaged to get out the ore upon contract, at so much per fathom. The average price paid in the Pewabic mines, (as an example,) is $22 per cubic fathom. The miners usually work in pairs, but occasionally are three or even four together. The adits, or levels, (tunnels I call them) are opened by the company, who employ workmen at an average of $45 per month wages; these workmen also lay tracks or tramways, and run the ore-carrying cars or trains. The miners proper, those who blast out the ore, do not usually work more than eight or nine hours of the twenty-four. The work they do is termed *stoping*; that is to say, the adit being cut, and being about ten feet in diameter, the miners stope or cut away the rock, upward and sideways, by blasting. (M. Nobel, the nitro-glycerine man, tells the miners that they can double their profits by using his wonderful oil instead of gunpowder; but I should think that it would be hard work to induce these men, who got their trade from their fathers, and are miners by nature, I might say by breed, to adopt any new-fangled contrivance in their somewhat perilous work.) As the rock falls down, it is kept from falling on the tramway and blocking up the adit, by means of huge platforms, on what are termed stull timbers—vast oaken beams—resting vertically across the adit. In this process of stoping, if the spot where the miners are at work proves to yield unprofitable rock, it is abandoned, and operations commenced in another place. Thus in one place in the mine you may see a very small stope cut overhead, on one of the highest levels—but left because yielding poorly; while in another place you may see (or, no—you can't see, for it is profound darkness—but you accept on faith) that this stoping process has gone on till a cavern of immense height and breadth has been cut away.

The rock as it falls from the blasts is loaded upon the trains and pushed by two men to the shaft where the "skip" descends, and, being emptied into it, is borne up to the earth's surface. In some cases this is done by iron buckets drawn up by ropes—a slow method. The skip I have already partly described. That in which I ascended at the Quincy mine holds two and a half tons of rock. It is made to dump itself by its own weight when it reaches its journey's end. The ore is now in the shaft-house, and we are done with the mine. Here it is sorted, and the good rock is piled in kilns of some four hundred tons each, with a "heart" of cord-wood—fourteen to eighteen cords. The wood being fired, the piles speedily become solid burning masses. In an average of eighteen hours the burning is done, and the rock can be broken up with picks. It is now loaded in cars and sent down a steep track to the stamp-mill below.

The steepness of this incline is something thrilling for an out-door railroad track, but people often ride on the cars. Though the peril seems great to a novice, whizzing down at the mercy of a tarred rope, it is really no greater than ordinary railroading. Accidents seldom occur. There was one last week on the Franklin incline, which the local journal graphically itemizes, saying that "several cars were knocked into match timber. A man was riding down on the loaded cars, but he coolly held on till he saw a soft spot and then went for it without injury."

In the stamp-mill the rock is stamped—that is *trodden*, or *smashed*—into tooth-powder, by a pair of huge iron legs and feet, each weighing I don't know how many tons, which tread up and down with a steam soul. A washing process follows, from which the copper emerges sorted into sizes, and ready for smelting. Some mines have their smelting done here, but most of them ship the copper unsmelted.

The newest mine in the Houghton district is the Calumet, opened this Spring. It is stated to show the richest on the surface of any mine that was ever opened in this district. They have stamped some two hundred tons of rock thus far, and are now erecting their own stamp mills. (The Isle Royale and [illegible] erecting new [illegible] Calumet Company [illegible] "quarrying" the [illegible] off the surface of earth, which is sixteen to eighteen feet deep, when they come upon the rock, and blast right down on a level. The rock is a conglomerate, and it is believed that it can be reduced more readily by a blast furnace than by the reverbatory furnaces employed in smelting copper ores usually. Accordingly the Portage Lake Smelting Works Company is erecting a blast furnace to meet this demand.

The sensation of the year hereaway has just occurred, in the declaration of a semi-annual dividend by the famous old Cliff Mine. This mine is located about four miles from the spot where I am writing, and as soon as this letter is done I shall get a horse and ride out there; of it and of this (Keweenaw) district I will speak in my next. None of the copper mines have declared any dividends for about two years past, and the announcement that the Cliff had led off with the first of the year, three dollars on a share, has naturally created much jubilation among stockholders, giving evidence, as it does, of an improved state of things in the mining world. This dividend makes the total amount that has been paid in by stockholders for their shares.

A statement of the copper produced by the mines in the Portage district for six months ending June 30, this year, shows an increase of 445 tons 1,154 lbs. over the total for the same period of 1865. This is very encouraging.

A curious "snake" was taken out of the water here a short time since. It is nothing less than an aggregation of worms or "slugs," which assemble together in a spiral coil at certain hours of the twenty-four, and at others separate and "go it alone." After having been out of the water a few days, "the darned thing wouldn't work," (as a native expressed it,) and when I saw it there was nothing but a lot of worms crawling and squirming in a bucket of sod, but no longer taking the snake shape. WIRT.

EASTERN SUMMER RESORTS.

Rye Beach and Isles of Shoals.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Rye Beach, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

The seacoast of New-Hampshire is about fourteen miles in length, of which the eastern and much the largest portion is called Rye Beach. It is probably the most desirable and most frequented beach east of Boston. Hampton Beach, which occupies the remainder of the sea line of this State, is longer, but no better, and has not been so great a favorite with the visitor. The latter has revived somewhat the present season, and I understand many persons are stopping there.

There are six public houses here and one at the Shoals, accommodating from fifty to three hundred and fifty each. There are at both places near a thousand persons, who have come for health, strength, recreation, or to see the ocean. I am of the impression that there are more permanent than transient visitors here. Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, has for many years past occupied the same farmhouse for his Summer quarters, and a most retired and attractive spot he has chosen where to study the ocean and listen to the eloquence of its waves. President Smith, of Dartmouth College, has recently arrived. Dr. Blogden, of the Old South Church, is spending some time here, and preached last Sabbath at the Rye Meeting-house.

"Little Boar's Head" is the southern extremity of Rye Beach, and being free from hotels, and covered with quite a number of cottages and Summer-houses, is the Nahant of the place. Ex-President Pierce has been accustomed to spend his Summers here. I understand that he has recently purchased a farm of thirty or forty acres here, with the intention of erecting a Summer villa on a portion near the bluff, and having a fine ocean view. The cottages on "Little Boar's Head" were built and are occupied by parties from Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester, for the most part those interested in the large manufactories of those places. This headland is thirty or forty feet above the ocean, and embraces an extensive and beautiful sea view. On a clear afternoon last week I saw distinctly the extremity of Cape Ann, and every night the double light-house on Thacher's Island is visible from here. The curve of the shore between that point and this is visible in clear weather, and the lights of Squam, Ipswich and Newburyport by night. In the eastern districts is visible Portsmouth Harbor and the coast of Maine, which here begins to exhibit its proclivity for rugged and picturesque sea line. In the immediate foreground lie the "Isles of Shoals" like jewels in the ocean, praised by the tourist and sung by the poet ever since Capt. John Smith was good enough to discover them.

This little group of Summer residences has been built within a very few years. The first was erected in a comfortable and neat style at a cost of but $1,500, the half acre of land about it costing but a third of this. Now the cost of the whole would not buy the land, which shows that we are gradually developing the opportunities which our noble coast offers for Summer enjoyment and recreation. A few years since "Little Boar's Head" was the Summer residence of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The *style* at Rye Beach is more in the ocean scenery than in the company. Most of its frequenters come worn with the heat, dust and impure air of the city, and in search of health and relaxation. Plain dress, much bathing and fishing, strolling about the rocky barriers of the sea, are the order of the day. This is rather a sea-side repair shop, where humanity, disabled by the wear and tear of a year's work, can come to be repaired and set in running order for another year. Summer life at the "shoals" is even more plain and quiet than here. A great part of the visitors there are invalids, attracted by the pure air and equable temperature of the islands. But we would not imply that there is less culture here than elsewhere. On the contrary, we find those highest in intellectual and social position giving character to the place, and forming the great proporation of its company. We hope the time is passing away when shoddy, show and display are to carry the day at our large places of summer resort as a synonym for the highest in mind, character and station. It may be that after the external bath an internal one is both salutary and justifiable, but it seems to be more to the mind of some to apply the latter and leave out the former, just as they come to the ocean—not to admire it, but the human show and glitter to be found there. But the "diamint" school of Americans, let us trust, is passing away. Few, if any, traces of it are to be noticed here, but a quiet, unpretending refinement prevails instead.

The prices here are such as must suit all. From $2 to $4 50 per day is the wide margin.

We miss this year the face of that Patriarch of the Islands, Hon Joseph Leighton. Originally coming to the "Shoals" as to an asylum from politics and the world, with neither of which he accorded, he eventually made his house a practical place of sojourn for the invalid and pleasure-seeker. For establishing an orderly and cheerful abiding-place on his island for so many, he deserves a more modern if not more congenial memorial than simply his initials on the ocean's rock, as was his choice and desire. With all his idiosyncracies, he will be recalled by many a guest who will testify to his good sense and nature. C.

THE WEST.

Political Affairs—Candidates for Congress—Fenian Demonstration—Cholera—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Monday, Aug. 13, 1866.

The telegraph has undoubtedly brought you intelligence of the doings of our two State Conventions. The campaign is now fairly opened on the part of the Republicans, as their State and a majority of their Congressional nominations are made. The State ticket is undoubtedly a strong one, and its election is pretty generally conceded by all parties. I am inclined to think that there will be no change in the Congressional delegation. In the Cairo District Kuykendall may be succeeded by Allen. In the St. Clair District it is possible that Baker may be run out; but the Republicans are confident of carrying it. There is some talk about defeating Bromwell; but I think the chances are in his favor. In regard to the Legislature no calculation can yet be made. The Democrats have not, as yet, any rallying point; nor have they fixed upon any man as a candidate for the United States Senatorship. I suppose they are waiting the result of the Philadelphia Convention.

In this district Long John has the inside track. He made a speech to his constituents on Friday night, in Crosby's Opera-house. It was a characteristic performance—Long John all over.

In Wisconsin things look favorable for the triumph of Mr. Doolittle, provided there is a union of the Conservative element. There seems to be a good deal of disaffection in the Republican ranks.

A great Fenian demonstration is to come off in this city on Wednesday. There is to be a picnic excursion a few miles out, and Gen. Logan, Speaker Colfax and Gov. Oglesby are announced to speak on the occasion. The Republicans think they have got hold of the "blarney stone" this time, and are endeavoring to gather the Fenians into their net, and to turn them against the President because he had the temerity to enforce the laws of the land. The leaders in this State are actively engaged in courting the Irish just now; but I think they will labor in vain. The bait does not sufficiently cover the hook.

There is considerable cholera in town, but there is [illegible] cases of which they may be. The weather is fitful, changing from hot to cold, from wet to dry. Thursday night was cold enough for a frost. On Friday night the thermometer stood at 86, and on Saturday night we had one of the most tremendous thunder storms ever witnessed in this region. The weather is of the right sort to breed cholera, and it will almost a miracle if we escape it in an epidemic form.

Chicago has been highly favored this season with "distinguished" visitors from abroad. First, a lot of official Mobileans came up to see if we had survived the war. They enjoyed themselves hugely in the cool breezes of our magnificent lake. Next came a delegation from the former Porkopolis of the country. They, too, were feted and given the freedom of the city. And now the representatives of the City of Monuments and Plug Uglies are among us. They consist of members of the Council and others. The lions of Chicago have all been duly exhibited, and the tiger duly fought, as is customary on such occasions. "The stock on hand," which caused Representative Washburne so much trouble a year or two ago, is always sensibly diminished by the advent of these "distinguished" visitors. I will give you an instance: The National Typographical Union met here a month or two ago—sixty members—and were in session four or five days. The Chicago Union expended $2,230—a large portion of which went for whisky! And our Board of Trade act on the same principle when they have visitors.

There was considerable excitement here last week on account of the development of a fatal disease among a drove of cattle at the Union Stock Yards. They had been sold to a city butcher, and it was at first reported that some of them had been slaughtered and the meat sold to our citizens. But this turned out to be untrue. Some fifteen or twenty of the drove died very suddenly. A *post-mortem* examination revealed the presence of a vegetable poison in the viscera. It is supposed to be a disease similar to the "milk sickness," which proves so fatal in many localities in the West.

The immense depot, in the process of construction by the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads, is rising rapidly, and will be completed some time in October. It is proposed to eclipse anything in the country. Its length is 562 feet, and width sufficient to amply accommodate five tracks. The offices of the two roads are to be in the building, and it is to have all the "modern improvements." The same Companies are also laying the foundation of a new freight depot, 600 feet in length, covering an entire block. These facilities have long been needed, and are now imperatively demanded by the enormous business of the two roads.

There has been the usual number of crimes and casualties in this city during the past week, but nothing of public importance. Burglaries are becoming alarmingly frequent.

The recent heavy rains, and the prospect that they may injure the wheat which is being harvested, has given the speculators another opportunity to unsettle the market, and derange prices. Business is good, but not heavy, in all departments.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

Report of the Grand Jury.

To Hon. E. Abell, Judge of the First District Court of New-Orleans:

The Grand Jurors of the Parish of Orleans have had under consideration the subject of the terrible riot that occurred in this city on the 30th of July last, and now come into Court and ask leave to report, that

They have caused to be summoned before them a large number of citizens, whose testimony they had been informed was material to show the cause, inception, manner and close of the bloody scenes of the 30th of July; and in order to secure a fair, full and impartial history of the bloody day, as well as to sustain and justify the conclusions to which they have arrived, and have embodied in this report, they have caused the testimony of the witnesses examined by them to be carefully reduced to writing, which testimony they submit herewith, and from which it appears.

That on the 30th day of July last there was a conflict at and near the Mechanics' Institute, in this city, which resulted in the death of about forty persons, white and black, and in the wounding, slightly and severely, of about 200 more.

The first question naturally presenting itself is, what caused, in a time of profound peace, so terrible a conflict? What aroused our usually quiet and peaceable population to so dire and fierce a struggle? It could be no trifling or ordinary cause that could bring on such deathly collision upon the members of a community hitherto moving so harmoniously together. The question, however, is not difficult of solution.

Some few weeks since a meeting of about thirty persons met in secret caucus in this city, elected Rufus K. Howell President *pro tem.*, resolved that he should convoke the Convention of 1864, to meet on the 30th of July last, and that the Governor of the State should be requested to issue his proclamation for elections to fill the vacancies in the Convention. These men claim to have the right and power, and very undisguisedly expressed the intention to remodel the Constitution of the State to suit their purposes, and to take possession or control of the State Government. It is unnecessary to enter into a discussion here of the question of the pretensions of this body of men. Suffice it to say, that there never was a more impudent and audacious claim set up to assume power than this pretended right to meet in Convention. It had not the slightest foundation whatever, even under the resolutions of the Convention of 1864, under which it was claimed they could meet, which construed together, as well as by the interpretation of their author, never contemplated that the power of calling the Convention together should be conferred on the President of the body, except in the case of the rejection of the Constitution by the people. The second resolution, on the contrary, clearly and explicitly confers the power on the Legislature, at its first session, to reconvoke the members of the Convention, in case of the adoption of the Constitution by the people. Again, even if the construction that the President of the Convention had the power to call the Convention together be correct, he alone possesses that power, and he (E. H. Durell) refused to exercise it. The idea of a caucus of twenty-nine, of a body whose quorum is seventy-six, undertaking to elect a President is a palpable absurdity, as in fact is the whole thing. For admitting that the Convention of 1864 had undertaken to perpetuate their own existence by a resolution not a part of the Constitution, it would have been a ridiculous pretension without binding effect, and necessarily a nullity. This assumption of power, then, on the part of these men, was a flagrant, open, defiant violation of law. It was an insolent and lawless attempt to subvert the Government and destroy the Constitution, and under the laws of most countries, would have amounted to high treason, and would be punishable with death. Fortunately for them the only offence for which under the laws of Louisiana they could be indicted and punished, for simply meeting with the object professed of destroying the Government of the State, is, for making and knowingly assisting at an unlawful assembly, of which they were guilty as soon as they met in convention, and for which offence those who met in convention on the 30th of July have been indicted by the Grand Jury.

On the 30th of July, then, this body, according to public announcement, was to meet. On Friday night, 27th July, a meeting of the friends of universal suffrage, irrespective of color, took place in the city. At this meeting inflammatory speeches were made to the colored people, who attended in large numbers. They were advised to come to the Convention on Monday, "to come in their might, to come prepared."

They were exhorted to exterminate the whites, who were called hell-born and hell-bound villains, and were told that unless the rights of loyal citizens and their colored brethren were conceded, the streets of New-Orleans would run with red blood.

On Monday morning, the 30th, at an early hour, the colored people commenced gathering in and a out the place designated for the meeting of the Convention, many of them armed. About 12 o'clock a procession of negroes came marching up toward the place of sitting of the Convention, with colors flying and drums beating: and these armed with heavy sticks or other weapons. As they came up they halloed and shouted, and, according to some witnesses, jostled and pushed the bystanders on the streets out of their way. The crowd of white people gave way as they passed along. There was but slight disturbance as the crowd passed up, one arrest made, and the procession passed on to the place where the Convention sat. During this disturbance there were pistols fired—the first two by negroes in the procession.

The condition of things now presented is an unlawful assembly in session, arrogating to themselves, without even the shadow of right, the power to overturn the Government of the State—a body of usurpers conspiring for the subversion of the Constitution and laws of the State; and they are surrounded by a crowd of negroes, brought there by previous invitation, and armed for the protection of the "unlawful assembly" in their lawlessness.

Under these circumstances, what was the legal right as well as the palpable duty of the conservators of the peace, both State and municipal? It clearly was to disperse the violators of the law, and to arrest and hold them for trial. The offence being complete as soon as the "unlawful assembly" took place, the ministers of the law were not compelled to await an attack to be made on them by the disturbers of the public peace before they proceeded to do their duty in dispersing and arresting them. They were authorized by the law to take the initiative, using such force as was necessary, and only such, to break up the unlawful assembly, and secure the persons of the offenders for punishment. This, however, was not done, and why? It appears that the civil authorities found that the military authorities would not only not coöperate with them in making the arrests but would protect the Convention from being interfered with by the municipal or State authorities. Mayor Monroe was informed that he would not be allowed to arrest the members of the Convention, and the General in command at the time was equally explicit in asserting that the Sheriff of the parish, after indictment found by the Grand Jury, would not be allowed to arrest the members of the pretended Convention. Unwilling to bring about a collision between the military and civil authorities, Mayor Monroe desisted entirely from his intention of arresting the members, and it was agreed and distinctly understood between the General commanding at the time and Lieut.-Gov. Voorhies, that in case the Grand Jury should indict the members of the Convention, that the Sheriff, instead of making the arrests, should take his writ for the arrest of the persons indicted directly to the General, who would indorse thereon his refusal to allow the execution thereof, and would forward the whole matter to the President of the United States for direct and specific instructions in the premises. In the meanwhile the Convention was to remain undisturbed, and in order to secure peace and quiet a small military force was to be used in conjunction with some of the police. It is evident to this Grand Jury, that in pursuance to this arrangement the municipal authorities sedulously and carefully avoided everything that could possibly lead to a collision between the police and the armed negro [illegible] the protection of the [illegible] Convention. It appears that in furtherance of these pacific views, at the request of a number of respectable [illegible] the Mayor issued a proclamation calling on [illegible] so [illegible] themselves as to avert all danger of riot and difficulty, which they appear to have heeded, as evidenced by the uninterrupted passage, through their midst, of the noisy, turbulent, menacing and insulting procession of armed negroes on their way to the place of the assemblage of the Convention.

The military force promised to assist in maintaining order, from some cause or other, was not forthcoming—a fact much to be lamented, as there can be no doubt its timely arrival could easily have averted all disturbance, and the dreadfully bloody scenes of the day would thereby have been avoided. The military never did arrive until the riot was entirely quelled by the police. The evidence shows that the conflict, which terminated so fatally to themselves, was begun by the negroes in front of the place where the Convention sat. After the first attack, the negroes fell back, and many of them taking cover in the Mechanics' Institute, the fight was continued by them from the building, and the police force and some persons in citizens' clothes, from the street. It is needless to go into the details of the struggle—they will be found in the accompanying testimony; suffice it to say, the police succeeded in arresting many persons—white and black—who were placed in confinement, and in entirely quelling the riot. There appears to have been some unnecessary sacrifice of life, and some unnecessary ferocity and brutality in the closing scenes of this lamentable tragedy, by persons in the crowd, until now unidentified. Some of these persons were arrested by order of the Mayor and Chief of Police, but were all, together with the other persons arrested by the police at the time of the riot, discharged, as far as we have been informed, without examination, by the military authorities, who had on the evening of the 30th of July taken possession of the city by virtue of a declaration of martial law; hence the impossibility of identifying persons engaged in the riot, as well as those who were guilty of unnecessary cruelty in attempting to suppress it. The evidence is all concurrent to the fact that the police, with a few exceptions, and these not identified, behaved with humanity, used no unnecessary violence toward the rioters, and protected persons arrested by them, in many instances at the risk of their own lives.

One fact connected with this unfortunate affair, we would leave untold, did we deem its suppression consistent with the full and faithful discharge of our duty to the public. It is the course pursued in this whole matter by J. Madison Wells, the Governor of the State. We find him coöperating with the usurping Convention, for the purpose of destroying the Government under which he holds his power and position.

We find him on the day of this disastrous riot in his office in the same building where the unlawful assembly was held, where he remains until a very short time before the rioting began. On leaving his office he had to pass through the mob of armed negroes assembled to sustain the usurpers. He must have known the evident danger of riot and bloodshed, yet not one word have we heard from him, the sworn protector of the laws, to prevent the impending consequences of the threatened trouble, evidences of which were all around him. The first thing we hear from His Excellency is a published manifesto, in which he attempts to justify his giving aid and comfort to the usurpers, and vilifies and slanders the people who have elevated him to his present position.

The testimony before the Grand Jury shows that the feeling of the people of the city is one of sympathy for the unfortunate colored people who have fallen the deluded victims to the lawless ambition for place and power of bad and unscrupulous white men, whose great interest in the welfare of the blacks is all feigned for the purpose of accomplishing their own nefarious ends. To the colored people, as a class, there is no hostility. On the contrary, there is a disposition entertained very generally to see that even-handed and impartial justice is done to them in every respect.

In conclusion, as these troubles have been brought among us by political tricksters, in an attempt to deprive us of our proper participation in our own Government, and as the events of the 30th of July are sought to be tortured and misrepresented to our injury, we deem it not out of place to express our strong conviction that the people of New-Orleans have in good faith renewed their allegiance to the Government of the United States, and are now, in the fullest sense, loyal to the Constitution and the Union.

FRANCIS RAWLE, Foreman.
L. E. CHARBONNET, B. P. VOORHIES,
PHILIP POWER, Jr., CHAS. W. HOPKINS,
JOHN R. CONWAY, VICTOR J. FORSTALL,
J. VIOSCA, ANTHONY PRADOS, Jr.,
ISAAC N. PHILIPS, CHARLES ROUYER,
S. B. FROST, H. B. FLORES,
VICTOR DAVID, HENRY AUBERT,
J. G. VIENNE.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR IN EDGEFIELD, TENNESSEE.

A Man Quarrels with his Wife and Shoots her Dead.

From the Nashville Dispatch, Aug. 11.

On Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock, a man named James O'Brien, who lives in one of the old cavalry barracks in West Edgefield, quarreled with his wife, and, after considerable altercation, shot her dead. The particulars of the affair, as we learned them from a son of the murdered woman, and others who live in the same locality, are as follows: About 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, O'Brien and his wife came home from the city, where they had made some slight purchases, and made preparations to cook their supper. A fire was kindled, and O'Brien sent his step-son, a boy about 15 years of age, to a neighbor's, for a pail of water. After returning, it was discovered that the water was very muddy, being hardly fit for use. The father soundly rated the boy for his carelessness, and swore that if he did not take pains and do better, he should not live at home any longer. After going on in this style for some time—O'Brien had been drinking some, and probably felt more indignant than he would had he been sober—the mother took her son's part and commenced abusing her husband, calling him names and applying epithets calculated to arouse still more the ire of the partially intoxicated man. Finally the quarrel came to blows, and the parties chased each other from one room to another. Mrs. O'Brien threw a number of empty bottles at her husband, striking him in the face and hands, and leaving very palpable indications of the vim with which the projectiles had been thrown. Finally the exasperated woman seized a large garden fork and attempted to strike her husband, who fled to one of the small rooms and shut himself in. The fork, however, was hurled against the door with such violence that one of the tines penetrated entirely through. About this time the boy, who was the origin of the disturbance, left the house to water some horses at the river. What happened immediately after no one living save the murderer knows. Parties occupying the opposite end of the building heard the report of a gun, and coming hastily through the passage, found Mrs. O'Brien lying on the porch, just outside the door, in a dying condition, the fearful weapon near by, and her husband standing over her giving utterance to brief expressions, such as, "You're not hurt much, Maria, are you? No, you can't be hurt bad!" The wounded woman never spoke after the other inmates of the house came up, and died in about ten minutes. A physician was at once called in, and an examination showed that the shots had entered the right groin, one of them cutting the main artery, so that death resulted from loss of blood. Before the woman had breathed her last, and ere he was aware that his wife was dying, O'Brien proceeded to the residence of Esquire J. R. Cowen and gave himself into custody, stating that in a scuffle with his wife he had shot and injured her rather bad. He seemed to have no idea that the woman was fatally injured. Esquire Cowen at once proceeded to the scene of the murder, made an examination of the premises, and finding the woman dead, held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of death from a gunshot wound, received at the hands of her husband, James O'Brien.

The prisoner states that after coming out of the room, where he had been driven by his wife, armed with the garden fork, she again attacked him, this time with her son's gun in her hand, with which she hit him a severe blow over the back. He seized the stock of the weapon, and in the struggle, she on one side of the door and he on the other, by some means the hammer was raised and the piece discharged. An examination of the premises makes a belief in this story impossible. The balls (the gun was loaded with three buck shots) passed through the door from the outside, as the marks of the powder distinctly testify, and in such a position that it would have been impossible for Mrs. O'Brien to receive the shots in that portion of the body where she was wounded had she been struggling to retain the weapon while her husband held the stock of the gun. Everything distinctly indicates that the charge was fired through the door when closed, and while the woman was holding it within to prevent the entrance of her husband. Inside the door was a straw tick, upon which the woman fell when she received the shot, and which was soaking with blood, and the floor also deeply stained, as well as the passage along which she was dragged by her husband in his efforts to get her into the open air.

Our reporter yesterday visited O'Brien at the jail where he was placed in confinement, a few hours after the termination of the horrible affair just related. He talked freely of the occurrence, and rehearsed his statement of the shooting given above, saying it was purely accidental.

O'Brien is an Irishman, as his name indicates, and is about 50 years of age. His face is open, deeply furrowed with wrinkles, and by no means disagreeable. He was married to Mrs. O'Brien nearly seven years ago, but the couple were frequently quarreling. Whisky, perhaps, had much to do with the matter; and the prisoner is represented as being easily excited when under the influence of liquor, but otherwise quiet and peaceable. He has been living in the old barracks for about a year, and the present season has been engaged in gardening on a piece of land belonging to Mr. Combs.

The evidence against the prisoner, though in a measure circumstantial, is very strong. He will probably be tried during the present term of the Criminal Court.

Tragedy at Salisbury, Somerset County, Md.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American, Aug. 13.

I write to inform you of a terrible tragedy that occurred yesterday at the burial of a young man named Hatton, in Rockawalking, Somerset County, Md. After the funeral the remains were conveyed to the private burial grounds of Josephus Humphreys, and when the relatives and friends had assembled, a very worthy young man named John Humphreys, from Princess Anne, escorted a relative, who had recently married a man by the name of Isaac James Cooper, to the grave. Her husband stopped them and threatened to shoot him if he proceeded one step further, whereupon a brother of the lady, named Purnell Johnson, a very worthy citizen, said, "If you want to shoot any one, shoot me." Cooper instantly drew a revolver and shot Mr. Johnson through the heart. Mr. Josiah Ellingsworth, one of the most respectable as well as peaceable citizens of the State, attempted to restrain Cooper from further violence, whereupon he (Cooper) turned, upon and shot him through the back, killing him in about five minutes. Another of the bystanders knocked Cooper down with a chair and tied him securely, with the assistance of the people present. This is the most frightful homicide that has ever occurred in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper had separated, and the latter had been living with her brothers for the last three or four months, and had applied for a divorce from her husband for alleged ill-treatment.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

In Wisconsin the Republicans have renominated four of the present delegation—Gen. H. E. Paine, and Messrs. Sloan, Cobb, and Sawyer. For Mr. McIndoe they have substituted Gen. C. C. Washburn, and against Mr. Eldridge, in the Fourth District, they have put up Gen. C. S. Hamilton. In Iowa, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hubbard have been renominated, and Gen. Grenville M. Dodge has been placed upon the ticket. In Missouri, Gen. J. W. McClurg has been renominated, and Albert Jackson has been substituted for Thomas E. Noell. In Pennsylvania, Messrs. Broomall, Schofield, and Lawrence have been renominated, while Judge Kelley, Gen. Koontz, and Gen. Moorhead will also be similarly honored. John Covode will contest the reëlection of John L. Dawson, and Mr. Morrell has been substituted for Mr. Barker in the Seventeenth District. In New-England the only nomination yet made is that of Senator Poland in the Vermont District, now represented by Mr. Morrill.

A meeting of Radicals of St. Charles County, Mo., was held at Camp Krekal, on the 6th inst. Delegates were appointed to the September Convention in Philadelphia. Resolutions were adopted sustaining the course of Congress, and also the following:

> That we are in favor of amending the State Constitution so as to abolish the provision thereof requiring preachers and ministers of the gospel, teachers of private schools, attorneys-at-law and officers of private corporations to take the oath of loyalty before exercising the functions of their office.
>
> That we are opposed to any legislation which by any construction may discriminate against any church or religious society.
>
> That we pledge ourselves to aid and to assist the officers intrusted with the enforcement of the registry law, and it it should become necessary to resist with force any attempt to interfere with the purity of the ballot box, and we call on every loyal Union man to register.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald*, in allusion to the report of the appointment by the President of Henry M. Johnson as Collector of the Eighteenth District of Ohio, (the Cleveland District,) says: "Mr. Johnson is a young man who has been most favorably known in this city for a number of years. He has filled a number of subordinate positions in various offices, and always with credit and acceptability. There can be no charge that the appointment has not been worthily bestowed, for Mr. Johnson has been an uncompromising Union man all through the war, never losing faith in the ultimate success of our arms, and never wavering in his unconditional loyalty. He is a man of close business habits and of incorruptible integrity."

A political meeting held at Patterson, Missouri, on the 4th of August, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Radical Convention to be held in Ironton, passed resolutions approving the proposed amendment to the Constitutional amendment, and the course of Congress. The following were also adopted:

> We recognize *obedience to law* as the only criterion of *loyalty*. Law is the door to every civil and political right. Disobedience to law closes this door, and suspends those rights.
>
> We regard the great distinguishing American ideas to be: The virtuous alone should be rewarded; the vicious only punished; all laws should be equal and just; no hereditary titles nor emoluments; no castes nor privilege classes should be allowed, but that all should stand upon their personal merits.

The Congressional Conference in the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District is now in the fourth week of its session, and the situation remains unchanged. The Titusville *Herald*, one of the editors of which is a conferee, says in its issue of Aug. 11: "The Congressional Conference are still energetically striving to make a nomination, but the situation remains unchanged. The preferences and prejudices of the several delegations seem more fully confirmed than before the adjournment to Meadville, and it is very plausibly urged that the nomination of any candidate now before the Convention is altogether improbable."

The Jacksonville (Ill.) *Sentinel*, and some other local Democratic papers, propose the name of Col. Thomas J. Turner for Congressman at large from that State, against Gen. John A. Logan. The Chicago *Times* suggests the names of Col. T. Lyle Dickey, of Ottawa; Maj.-Gen. Thomas O. Osborn, of Chicago; Col. William N. Calor, of Danville, and Col. John M. Crebs, of Wabash County, from whom a selection might be made satisfactory to the party.

Gen. Wilcox is now a resident of Detroit, Mich., and acted as President of a Convention of the supporters of the policy of President Johnson held in that city on the 9th inst. In taking the chair, Gen. Wilcox said he indorsed the policy of restoration adopted by the President, and heartily approved of the call for a National Convention at Philadelphia.

The Radical Boston *Transcript* dislikes the tendency of the popular feeling, and is moved to say, in justification of its own course: "Several of the old families have ceased to be the first families in Massachusetts; the sons of noble sires having departed from the principles of honored and patriotic fathers."

The Radical Union Convention for the Third Congressional District of Missouri, met Aug. 8, in Ironton. Judge Albert Jackson, of Cape Girardeau County, was nominated for Congress, receiving 59 votes to 51 for J. H. Chase, Esq. On motion, the United States Constitutional Amendment was adopted as the platform of the party.

The caucus in Warren, Ohio, on the 11th inst., resulted in the election of Garfield delegates to the Congressional Convention. That probably renders the nomination of Gen. Garfield unanimous as Member of Congress from the Nineteenth Ohio District.

Gen. Moses B. Walker, of Hancock, has been nominated by the Republicans of the Fifth Ohio District, for Congress. The District is hopelessly Democratic.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, on the 14th inst., renominated Hon. J. K. Moorhead for his fifth term by acclamation.

The State Central Committee of the Massachusetts Army and Navy Union have voted to call a State Convention of the soldiers in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Tuesday, the 20th Sept.

It is said that Gen. Banks will take the stump in the West in favor of the Republican Party, and that other Eastern orators will do the same thing.

Hon. D. Voorhees was announced to speak at Columbus, Ind., on Tuesday, Aug. 14.

OBITUARY.

The Cleveland (Ohio) papers announce the death of Hon. Edward Wade, at his home in East Cleveland, after some years' sickness. Mr. Wade was a brother of Senator Ben. Wade. He was a lawyer, formerly of a large practice, and sustained a prominent position at the Ohio Bar. In 1852 he was elected to Congress from the Cleveland district, on the Free-Soil ticket, three candidates running. He was elected for four successive terms, serving in all eight years. Since his Congressional service he has been leading a very retired life for the greater part of that time he has been an invalid, and of late a helpless one. He was twice married, but leaves no children.

A. A. Lee, City Attorney of Troy, died on Tuesday evening, Aug. 14. Mr. Lee was forty-two year of age, and was born in Lewis County, in this State. He practiced for a time at Elizabethtown, Lewis County, and went to Troy in 1853, since which time he has prosecuted his legal labors in that city. He was elected City Attorney a year ago last March, and filled the position up to the time of his death. As a professional man, he was earnest and hard working, as an officer faithful to his duties.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Union*, of the 10th, announces the death of Major Wm. R. Tracy, Police Commissioner of that city, which took place on the day previous, after a few day's illness. The deceased was Major in the First Tennessee Cavalry early in the war. Major Tracy was in the 27th year of his age, was a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and a graduate of Yale College. He went to Tennessee before the commencement of the war.

Norman C. Greenough, a highly respected citizen of Newburyport, Mass., died on Saturday, Aug. 11. He was a very ingenious manufacturer of watches and nautical instruments, much devoted to astronomy, (for the pursuit of which he built an observatory in connection with his house,) and a skillful musician. He also greatly endeared himself to his townsmen by his rare social qualities. He was 46 years old.

Lieut. Henry A. Bingham, of Lisbon, Conn., died on Monday, Aug. 5, of the lock-jaw. Some two weeks before he struck his bare feet against a stone, slightly cutting the sole. He thought nothing of it until some days had passed, when he complained of a stricture across the lower part of the body. On Monday his jaw became so stiff that he could not eat, and he died soon after in spasms.

Rev. Timothy Stowe, Pastor of the Pacific Church, New-Bedford, died on Saturday evening, Aug. 11, in the forty-second year of his age. He was a native of Dedham, Mass., graduated at Amherst College in 1847, with the highest honor of his class; and pursued his theological studies in the Andover Seminary, graduating in 1850. He was ordained pastor of the Pacific Church in April, 1854.

Rev. Henry Wooster, President of the Deep River National Bank, and a leading member of the firm of Pratt, Wells & Co., died after a few hours' illness on Sunday, having been attacked by an apoplectic fit on Saturday, Aug. 11. He was for several years the pastor of the Baptist Church in Deep River, and widely known and honored, but resigned his charge on account of ill health.

Daniel Simmons, one of the oldest citizens of Rensselaer, died at his home in Brunswick on Friday, Aug. 10, at the age of 91 years. During his active life he was a leading citizen of the county, having held many prominent offices. He was twice a member of the State Legislature.

Miss Mary Ingalls, of Salem, Mass,, died recently, at the advanced age of 93 years, of paralysis of the brain. She was born on the day the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, June 17, 1773, in the house in which she died, and she resided there until the day of her death.

Oscar F. Burns, of Albion, N. Y., who absented himself a few months since in consequence of large indebtedness, died at Greytown, Central America, on the 24th of July. He was buried by the Masonic fraternity.

Thomas J. Laughlin, a member of the Thirtieth Indiana Regiment, died in South Bend, Ind., last week. He served through the entire war, and was but nineteen years old at the time of his death.

Mr. Harding P. Woods, of Barre, Mass., who died suddenly last week, took a leading part in the introduction into this country of the manufacture of palm-leaf hats, many years ago, and was widely known.

Hon. Shepard Cary, one of the most prominent business men of Aroostook County, Me., and for many a prominent Democratic politician in the State, died last week.

Hon. J. M. H. Beale, formerly a member of Congress from the Shenandoah District of Virginia, died suddenly on the 3d inst., in Putnam County, West Virginia.

Alfred Blanchard, Esq., of the firm of Blanchard, Sherman & Co., of Boston, died at Centre Harbor, N. H., Aug. 12, aged 57 years.

Thomas B. Harrison, City Auditor for Richmond, died on Sunday, Aug. 12, after a short illness. He was a well-known and popular citizen.

PERSONAL.

Two young ladies from Cambridge, Mass., who were visiting in the village of Jackson, N. H., twelve miles from the Glen House, last week took it into their heads to ascend Mount Washington on foot and alone. They started from Jackson at 4 in the morning, reached the Glen in four hours, and, without stopping, commenced the ascent of the mountain. They had proceeded but a short distance when it began to rain. Nothing daunted, they kept on, and refused to get into carriages that were ascending, or to accept an umbrella when tendered them. For three long hours they battled the elements, and when they reached the summit, as might have been expected, were drenched to the skin and completely exhausted. A strong draught from certain flasks and a vigorous rubbing before a fire restored them. They remained at the Tip Top House until morning, when they descended on the opposite side of the mountain nine miles to the Crawford House. The first day's journey was twenty miles, eight of the distance up the mountain, a hard day's work for an experienced pedestrian. The only thing in which these girls showed good sense was in their wearing bloomer costume.

The following allusion to Ex-Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, is made by a Lexington, Va., correspondent of the Richmond *Times*: "Gov. Letcher is looking remarkably well. He is quietly practicing law, living up to the letter of his parole, attending no public assemblage, and not even, as yet, availing himself of the privilege, lately given by the War Department, of addressing the people of his native county on the subject of the Valley Railroad. Impoverished by the war, and realizing but little ready money from the practice of his profession, he is greatly helped by his most estimable wife, who, in common with many other ladies in Lexington, is reduced to the necessity of keeping a boarding house."

The following gentlemen have been appointed tutors in Yale College: Roger Tracy, of the Class of 1862; Egbert B. Bingham, Leander T. Chamberlain, and William G. Sumner, of the Class of 1863; and George S. Merriam and William H. Palmer, of the Class of 1864. Messrs. Bingham and Merriam have been pursuing their theological studies at the Yale Divinity School since their graduation: Mr. Chamberlain has been fulfilling the duties of paymaster in the Navy, and has been stationed off the coast of South America; Mr. Sumner has been studying in Europe; and Mr. Palmer has been teaching in various places.

The Plymouth Congregational Church at Chicago, upon the occasion of the recent retiracy of Rev. Dr. Kitchell from the pastorate, to take the Presidency of Middlebury College, Vermont, adopted complimentary resolutions, in which they say: "He has done a work with and for Plymouth Church during his short pastorate which none of us dared to hope at its beginning; and he carries with him into his new field of labor our highest confidence, our earnest love and our sincere prayer for his continued usefulness, for his present and future happiness, and for the blessing of God upon his labors."

Mr. George Nellis left his home in Vienna, N. Y., some sixteen years since, for California, leaving behind him a wife and seven children. For the last ten or twelve years, his family, hearing nothing from him, have mourned him as dead, and in April last, Mrs. Nellis became Mrs. Mathews. This circumstance was unfortunate. About three weeks since Mr. Nellis returned to Vienna. The affair has been "amicably arranged," and the lady has determined to return to the arms of her early love.

The largest incomes in Norwalk returned to the United States Assessors are those of Margaret Belden, $12,144; Amelia Belden, $11,435; G. G. Bishop, $10,794; B. S. Bissell, $10,225; E. S. C. Bissell, $11,242; A. J. Crofut, $14,867; Stiles Curtis, $14,360; F. Dimon, $12,535; L. W. Fairchild, $10,759; D. P. Ely, $19,521; F. Hill, $12,025; H. J. Hoyt, $13,560; J. H. Knapp, $13,840; Mrs. L. G. Lockwood, $14,146; L. G. Lockwood, Jr., $14,000; Avery Smith, $19,000. There are no others over $10,000.

The monument directed by the Pennsylvania Legislature to be erected to the memory of the celebrated Seneca Chief Cornplanter, is now finished. It stands on the Indian reservation, fifteen miles above Warren, on the bank of the Alleghany. There are now living three of Cornplanter's children. The eldest, Charles, is a centenarian. When the monument is dedicated, the Indians on the reservation will be present. They are highly pleased with the honor to their respected sachem.

Col. Halpine, Private Secretary of Mr. Stephens, the Fenian Chief, has gone to Cincinnati, his mission being to harmonize, if possible, the different factions of the Fenian Brotherhood, and make preparations for the reception of Head Centre Stephens, who is expected to visit the city this week. Stephens will make a tour through all the Western cities.

Rev. Harvey Chapin, a Presbyterian minister, 60 years of age, was burned to death in his house at Tipton, Mo., July 28. He and his three children were at one time safe from danger, but in his anxiety to reach a trunk sitting at the head of the stairs and containing a small amount of gold, he fell with the burning stairs and in a moment more the entire roof fell upon him.

The Milwaukee *Daily Wisconsin* is informed that Miss Vinnie Ream, the young lady artist who has been commissioned by Congress to make a life-size statue of President Lincoln, is a native of Milwaukee, having been born in Kilbourntown, or what is now the Second Ward. Her father, Mr. Ream, was well known in that city, and was at one time a clerk in one of the departments at Madison.

Hon. Ezra Cornell, founder of the "Cornell University," has purchased the "college land scrip" granted by the General Government to the State of New-York for educational purposes. The Legislature of this State, last Winter, passed an act authorizing an early sale. He proposes to give the proceeds of this investment to the Cornell University.

Henry Shaw, Esq., a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, it is stated, has determined to give two hundred acres of his grounds to the public as a park. The grounds are a little south of Mr. Shaw's residence and famous botanic gardens. The gardens are now daily open to the public, and are a favorite resort.

Col. William M. Grosvenor, for some time principal editor of the New-Haven *Journal & Courier*, has accepted the position of editor-in-chief of the St. Louis *Democrat*, formerly edited by Senator B. Gratz Brown. James M. Woodward, formerly of the *Journal & Courier*, and now of the Waterbury *American*, will take the chair vacated by Col. Grosvenor.

Thomas J. Durant, Esq., has left New-Orleans, and intends to open a law-office in Washington. One of the papers in the former city states that Mr. Durant opposed the action of the Conventionites and the Universal Suffrage Party in New-Orleans, as premature, impolitic and illegal.

There are in Cleveland, Ohio, twenty-two men whose incomes are between twenty-five and fifty thousand dollars, and two between fifty and one hundred thousand dollars. A. Stone, Jr.'s income is $183,397. The next largest income is returned by Stillman Witt, Esq., $128,391.

The discharge of private Thomas M. Finks, First Ohio Cavalry, which was filed at Columbus on the 9th inst., has the names of forty-three engagements in which he participated indorsed on the back. Nineteen engagements took place in 1863, and twenty-four in 1864.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has been engaged to deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Association of Chicago during its next course, and the Milwaukee people are discussing the advisability of inviting him to lecture in that city also.

Rev. Geo. D. Cummins, D. D., of Chicago, has notified the Standing Committee of his acceptance of the office of Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, to which he has been elected by the late Episcopal Convention.

Prof. T. H. Safford, Director of the Chicago Observatory, has been elected Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, an honor shared by three other American astronomers—Profs. Gould, Peace and Bache.

A young man named John Mahoney, residing at Troy, has rescued four persons from drowning at different times during the present season, at the risk of his own life, and a public testimonial is talked of there.

A Massachusetts man, who was sent to jail for having more wives than the law allows, writes as follows to an acquaintance: "I have giv up awl hoaps o gitten out, and must dy aloan in my sell of a broken hart." That is a bad sell and a bad spell.

Maj. John Tyler, of Richmond, lately brought suit against James Black, a member of the Virginia Board of Education, to recover $500 for writing an address setting forth the advantage of immigration to Virginia. He won his case.

The Boston *Journal* states that the only statue of Alexander Hamilton in existence is the in Commonwealth-avenue in that city, [illegible] are several busts of the great statesman and [illegible] in this country.

ROBERT H. BENEDICT, a stone-quarrier at Schenectady, purchased a second-hand coat in that city two years since, and has just discovered $150 in greenbacks sewed in the lining of one of the sleeves.

Gen. BUTLER is expected [illegible] this week, on business connected [illegible] Soldiers' National Asylums. It is proposed to invite him to address the people during his stay.

Gen. CASS' mansion in Detroit, Mich., has recently been sold for $31,000, [illegible] very much relieved on hearing that it is not to be removed, as has been reported.

Major HENRY ST. PAUL announces that he has purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. EDWARD O. HAILE, in the Mobile Times, and that he is now sole proprietor.

A Memphis Alderman was fined $25 on the 11th inst. for striking the Mayor at a banquet on the day previous; and the Mayor was fined $10 for being drunk.

Ex-Senator CLARKE, of New-Hampshire, was qualified as Judge of the United States District Court on the 8th inst.

Prof. PAUL CHADBOURNE, of Williams College, has received the offer of the Presidency of the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Little JOHNNY CLEM, the juvenile hero of Chickamauga, is going to West Point. His fighting weight just now is sixty-five pounds.

Grand Commander DODD, of Sons of Liberty notoriety, made a recent visit to Indiana, but has again returned to Canada.

Dr. JULIEN LORME, late of the *Daily Tennessee Journal*, at Nashville, Tenn., has assumed editorial management of the *Germania*, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. I. M. GREGORY, of the Schenectady *Evening Journal*, is about to assume the editorial management of the Troy *Press*.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY is to deliver the address at the dedication of the soldiers' monument in Franklin, Penn., on the 10th of September.

CHARLES SUMNER has gone to the White Mountains.

Rev. Dr. JOHN A. BROADUS has declined the Presidency of Richmond College.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

That portion of Laporte County, Indiana, lying a few miles east of Michigan City, was visited on Friday last by one of the most terrific storms that has ever been witnessed in that neighborhood. The path of the storm was about a mile in width. Crops of all kinds were in many places swept clean off the ground, and the timber for miles has been blown down, snapped off and uprooted. Eight hundred cords of timber were blown down on an eighty-acre tract of a Mr. BURROUGHS, and over 500 cords on a forty-acre tract belonging to a Mr. ROBERT MILLER. This is a sample of the wide-spread ruin of the storm. Hail-stones large as small hen's eggs fell, sweeping fields of corn and buckwheat, vines and shrubbery, as clean as if mown by the scythe. Sash, in the line of the storm, were riddled clean of their glass. The losses must amount to some thousands of dollars. We have not learned the full extent of the storm, but it must have reached the prairies.

A young man named PATRICK DUNN was shot by PATRICK CALLAHAN, a private watchman, in South Troy, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 12. He, with others, was playing ball near a foundry at which CALLAHAN was employed, and the ball being knocked over the fence DUNN climbed over to get it. The watchman warned him to leave, but DUNN refused, and with abusive language, seized a stick of wood and threatened to strike him. CALLAHAN thereupon drew a revolver and fired twice, the second ball entering between DUNN's ribs on the left side, glancing upward, and passing near the heart. The wounded man was removed to his home, and CALLAHAN was arrested. There are faint hopes of DUNN's recovery.

A German lad, 16 years of age, was arrested in Newark, N. J., on the night of the 10th inst., on suspicion of being a thief. He had arrived on the same day from New-York, and attracted much attention at saloons and other places by his liberal expenditures and the display of $50 greenbacks. The officers found him in bed at a boarding-house, with his money and a gold watch under the pillow. He was taken to the Station-house, and the watch and money, consisting of $299 94, given into the hands of the officer in charge for safe keeping. He is said to have admitted stealing the property from his employer in New-York, and just flies the act by being unable to obtain wages due him.

A letter from the camp meeting at Yarmouth says: "A wealthy Bostonian has made a point on his brethren this week. A subscription was started to raise money to water the avenues. He refused to give anything, saying the Lord would take care of that. He was accused of parsimony by some, of meanness by others. The rain of yesterday has put it all right, and Brother SNOW is ahead to-day. And now some say it is 'just his luck' to come out all right. Perhaps it is; but a bred and born Cape Cod man, with his weather eye open, can discern the signs of the weather as well as the times, and can guess a day ahead."

The Chicago *Evening Journal* states, in relation to the mutiny among the members of the Fifty-sixth United States colored troops, at Helena, Ark., that many of them had their wives and families there, and having received orders to report for duty on the Plains against the Indians, they strongly objected to leaving that section. The riot commenced on the 7th, and was not fully quelled until the 9th. Two white men were killed and five colored soldiers severely wounded. Two houses were burned. The regiment left on the boat for St. Louis on the morning of the 10th.

The Troy *Times* states that a man, who gave his name as JOHN CROTHERS, persuaded a boy in Albany to go to Troy with him, under promise of obtaining work for him in the country; and on the 9th inst. insured the boy in an accidental insurance company in the latter city. The boy reported that they then started for the country, and on arriving at a thick piece of woods, the man drew a pistol, terrifying him so much that he ran away as fast as he could. He obtained a ride with a farmer to Troy, and then returned to Albany. The boy thinks the man intended to kill him for the insurance money.

The Troy *Press* states that a man residing in Lansingburgh refused to procure the services of a physician at his wife's request on the 8th inst., on the occasion of her confinement, and shamefully beat her because she continued to ask it of him. A doctor, who learned the condition of the woman from a neighbor, went to the house, but the husband refused him admittance, and threatened personal violence. The doctor, not to be intimidated, however, forced his way into the room where the sick woman lay. The child, which was alive when born, had died from improper treatment.

The cotton worm has attacked the crops in many localities in the Southern States, but the New-Orleans *Picayune* says planters generally believe it will do no serious harm. This insect is the well-known army worm, which in 1845 caused so much destruction in the cotton growing region. The only practical method yet discovered of destroying this worm is to catch each individual of the "army" and crush it between the fingers. The Columbus *Sun* thinks this a tedious but most effectual mode of subduing the army worm.

The balance in the Michigan State Treasury on the 1st of August was $539,172 92. The balance on the 1st of April was $600,790 68. Since that time $459,804 79 have been paid out for various public institutions, &c., but these disbursements do not include salaries and other items. The Lansing *Republican* thinks that, the interest on the Primary School fund for the year and the semi-annual interest on the State debt having been paid, it is safe to state that the present balance will be less than that of any month for the remainder of the financial year, which ends Nov. 30, 1866.

Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, has respited the colored man, BIDDLE T. MOORE, who was to have been executed on the 10th inst. at Jefferson City. The respite is for thirty days, but it is thought that it will result in a final commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life. On the evening before the day appointed for the execution, a woman asked a private interview with one of the deputy jailors, and requested the privilege of being hung in MOORE's place, giving as a reason that she was unhappy. Her request was not granted.

Thirty persons were drowned on the 11th inst. at Root River, in Minnesota, 20 miles west of La Crosse, by a sudden rise in the river. Twelve of the bodies had been recovered. The Chicago *Times* states that Root River is one of the most remarkable streams in the Northwest. Inclosed in a narrow valley by abrupt hills, its waters have been known to rise to a height of 30 feet in a single night, and to subside as suddenly. In this particular it possesses the characteristics of a mountain stream, in a region where there are no mountains.

The Board of Aldermen of Nashville, Tenn., have passed a bill establishing a City Lyceum and Library, for the use of citizens and strangers, the hall to be open at all times to the free use of lecturers on history, science, law, belles lettres and other topics. A City Librarian is provided for, with an annual salary of $1,000; also, a Committee to supervise the lyceum and library, receive donations, money and books, and make the necessary purchases.

A dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, Aug. 10, to the Chicago *Tribune*, states that Gen. POPE had arrived at Santa Fé, and held an interview with the Governor and leading men of New-Mexico on Indian matters. His plan is to gather all the Indians roaming in the Rocky Mountains and on the great plains into a reservation in the Mississippi Valley, and teach them the art of agriculture.

SILAS MOORE, who was arrested in St. Louis last week, charged with the recent robbery of the American Express Company, has been discharged by the Police Court, there being no evidence against him. His fellow-workman is said to have drawn upon his imagination for the very circumstantial account of the manner in which the robbery was committed.

As a little boy and girl were riding together in Taunton, Mass., a day or two since, the horse suddenly switched the reins out of the lad's hands and set off on a run. The little girl jumped out; but the boy, only eight years old, climbed over the dasher, reached the back strap of the harness, and, having [illegible] by means of the check rein stopped him.

[illegible] the store of [illegible] at [illegible], was broken into, on the night of Aug. [illegible], and [illegible] deeds, mortgages, &c., were stolen. The money taken was the property of many citizens, who had deposited with Mr. SUMMERS, his being the only safe in town. A man named DUNCAN has been arrested on suspicion.

Some negroes in Georgia, not wishing to be troubled with their father, who was old and infirm, carried him to a brush tent some distance from their cabin, where he was afterwards found dead from starvation. It was with much difficulty that they were persuaded to bury him, one of them saying, "Me afraid he will ketch me."

Arrangements are being made in St. Louis for transporting the overland mail over the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific (E. D.) Railroads. The mails are to go via Kansas City and Leavenworth, through to Denver, and thence by the Smoky Hill route to Salt Lake and San Francisco. The schedule time from St. Louis to Denver will be five days.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* states, on the authority of one of the most reliable citizens of that place, who has returned from a visit through South Carolina, that the crops of that State are a bad failure, in consequence of an extended and most disastrous drouth, and that there is great suffering among the poorer classes for the want of the coarsest necessaries of life.

A settlers' meeting was recently held in Carroll County, Ind., on the Milroy Farm, one mile above Delphi. The venerable JAMES BLAKE, of Indianapolis, delivered an address, discussing the first settlement at Indianapolis, and the clearing of timber from the town plat. This took place in 1821, and Mr. BLAKE was one of the old settlers.

Any honorably discharged Ohio volunteer is entitled to free tuition in the Ohio University at Athens, for so long a time as he was in the service under age. Soldiers availing themselves of this provision must procure from the Adjutant-General of the State a certificate stating the time spent in the service as a minor.

An Illinois paper says: "Out of 35,400,000 acres of land Illinois contains 33,000,000 of tillable land. Only one-seventh of this has yet been touched by the plow, yet this one-seventh has sustained our own population of 2,148,178, and furnished a surplus of food for exportation, enough, no doubt, to sustain 2,000,000 more.

As a Shaker, with three "Sisters," was riding in New-Lebanon, a few days since, the shafts dropped against the horse's heels, and so frightened the animal that he became unmanageable. The wagon was overturned, and the occupants were thrown some fifteen feet down a steep embankment. One of the women was instantly killed, and the two others severely injured.

At the burning of a mill in Woonsocket, R. I., last week, five girls escaped from the fifth story by means of a roll of cloth which they let down on the outside. Their hands were severely burned by the friction in their descent, and the first who attempted it fell when half way down, and received severe injuries.

A law school is to be established in Indianapolis, Ind., to be open about the middle of October. Hon. DAVID MCDONALD and Hon. S. E. PERKINS are named as the Professors. Several attempts have been made to connect law schools with the colleges in the State, but all of them have failed through want of patronage.

A fierce tornado passed over the country a few miles east of Middletown, Ohio, on the 10th inst., laying waste everything in its course. The village of Monroe suffered severely, but half a dozen houses being left standing. It is stated that two men were killed, and many injured.

The Illinois State Soldiers' Home is out of funds, and an appeal is made to the people in its behalf. The expenses during the past year were $11,039 16. There have been admitted 169 soldiers, 88 of whom have been discharged and 9 have died. The cost per man is but $1 07 per week.

A man was arrested in Baltimore on the 6th on complaint of one of his neighbors, charged with working on Sunday. On the examination before a Justice it appeared that the only work he had done was to black his shoes and those of his children. He was discharged.

A young man residing in Pawtucket, R. I. recently addressed a letter to a young lady of Providence. The letter contained a sentence which the young lady considered improper, and her father suddenly appeared in Pawtucket and answered it with a horse-whip.

An empty mail bag, with the strap cut, was found on the bank of the river, near Clyde, Wayne County, on the 10th inst. The Detroit mail, due at Albany on the afternoon of the 9th, failed to arrive, and it is supposed it was contained in this bag.

JAMES LAUGHLIN murdered GEORGE D. MYERS, in Lawrenceville, Pa., Aug. 6. The deceased, it is alleged, provoked a quarrel, and was stabbed by LAUGHLIN in self-defense. Both parties are young, unmarried men, and have heretofore borne good characters.

Five men broke into the house of a Mr. DUNNING at Camiche, Iowa, on the night of Aug. 9, and compelled him to go to his bank and open his safe. From this they took $7,000, mostly in 7.30s, and decamped.

The Legislature of Tennessee has granted a charter for a college for colored people, to be known as the "Central Tennessee Methodist Episcopal College," and to furnish a general and theological education.

A New-Hampshire farmer recently sold four years' clip of wool for 60 cents per pound. Two years ago he was offered $1 05 for what he then had, but held it for a rise. The whole amount was about 2,600 pounds.

The Petersburgh *Express* states that the freedmen in Amelia County, Virginia, held a meeting a day or two since and resolved to work no more for the whites; also, that they would countenance no negro who did.

A man has been arrested in Huntsville, Ala., charged with ravishing ten girls, some of whom were mere children. One of the children has died from violence. The people tried hard to lynch the fiend.

The first shipment of new spring wheat for this season was sold on 'Change at St. Louis on the 11th inst. at $1 30@$1 50 per bushel. It came from Northern Illinois and Iowa.

An apple tree in Worcester, Mass., which bloomed in May, in June and again in July, is now clothed in its fourth series of blossoms. The tree contains well developed fruit from the first blossoms.

The wool trade throughout Michigan is almost entirely at a stand still, wool-growers holding back for higher prices. It is estimated that in many counties not over one-third of the clip has yet been sold.

Mr. PAT. COREY, of College Hill, Tenn., beat his daughter so badly that her recovery is doubtful. A friend who interfered had his jaw broken, and owes his life to the interference of the police.

A field of thirteen and three-quarter acres, in Pike township, Kansas, has this season yielded four hundred and ninety-two bushels of wheat, or nearly thirty-six bushels to the acre.

The Connecticut Soldiers' Orphan Home is to be located at Mansfield. EDWIN WHITNEY of that place has given a farm of 50 acres, with a number of buildings, for its use.

A two and a half story brick house is now being successfully moved in Chicago. It is placed on greased ways, and is propelled over them by means of jack-screws.

A boy, 14 years old, ate forty-one green pears, and then feasted on green apples and raw turnips, in Fair Haven, Conn., the other day, and then died of cholera.

A quarry of variegated marble, reported to sustain a higher polish than that of East Tennessee, has been discovered in Alabama, near the Chattanooga railroad.

The old residents of St. Louis celebrated the hundredth birthday on the 11th inst., and took measures for the formation of an historical society.

The Orleans *Republican* says it is a settled fact that the apple crop of Orleans County will be the smallest harvested for several years.

J. W. KEARNEY, who shot Col. ASHTON in Savannah, Ga., has been arrested, and states that he shot Col. ASHTON in self-defence.

The silver mine reported to have been discovered near Jackson Court-house, W. Va., turns out to yield only inferior iron ore.

A $40,000 school-house in Adrian, Mich., was burned with its contents by an incendiary fire on Thursday night, Aug. 9.

The meeting of the Cotton Planters' Convention of Georgia has been postponed from Aug. 15 until the 6th of September.

The 120 gun ship-of-the-line *Pennsylvania*, which was sunk at Norfolk at the beginning of the war, is to be raised.

A live turtle was received in Rochester by mail on the 9th inst., the stamps and address being pasted on his shell.

Over eighty woolen and calico mills are at present being built in Georgia.

A little girl was seriously, though not fatally, poisoned in Chicago, Aug. 13, by eating fly-paper.

A carrier-dove recently flew from Lewiston to Sabattus, Me., a distance of six miles, in six minutes.

AN ENGLISH TRAVELER IN ARKANSAS DIES FROM CRUEL TREATMENT.—An Englishman, named GEORGE RUSSELL, traveling on foot in Arkansas recently, was seized by some men whose horses had been stolen, and who supposed that the stranger must have taken them. He protested his innocence, but they threatened to hang him if he did not instantly tell who his confederates were. He still denied all knowledge of the matter and they placed a halter around his neck, hung him up to a tree, and cutting him down after he had grown black in the face, again threatened him unless he confessed. Again he told them he could not, and again they hung him till he was almost dead, then took him [illegible] he was a refined gentleman, and having heard glowing accounts of Arkansas [illegible], but his means giving out, and no one knowing him, he was compelled to walk and work his way, and that the treatment he received, and unaccustomed to labor and exposure, killed him.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sanitary Superintendent's Report—A Physician in Trouble for Calling Cholera by Some Other Name—Brooklyn Cholera Report—Further Directions to the Sanitary Superintendent—Sanitary Squad and Nuisances—Quarantine, &c.

The Board of Health met at headquarters yesterday afternoon, Judge BOSWORTH in the chair.

Dr. STONE, of the Sanitary Committee, reports that he had a conference with the officers of the Manhattan Gas Company, and they promised to adopt measures to prevent the release of offensive odors from their works. It appeared that the nuisance complained of more particularly was a disordered purifier, which was being repaired.

Among the bills presented by Treasurer MANNIERRE was one amounting to about $200, for provisions of various kinds for the Battery Hospital, for twelve days. As the sum looked large for the number of patients in that hospital the bill was referred to the Treasurer for investigation.

THE SANITARY REPORT.

The Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. DALTON, reported as follows:

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT,
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1866.

Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., Prest. Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my last report 306 separate reports upon nuisances have been received at this office from the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of the Board of Health.

Of this number 302 having been found properly prepared, have been forwarded to the Attorney, and the remaining 4 returned to the several officers making them for correction or completion.

The reports received are upon the following nuisances: 201 full and offensive privies; 20 yards, courts and areas; 8 cisterns and cesspools, 21 cellars, 15 wastepipes and drains, 5 gutters, 3 garbage-boxes, 17 horse and cow stables, 5 culverts, 9 piggeries, 5 fat and bone boiling establishments, 10 vacant lots, 12 houses and basements, 1 pickle factory, 2 distilleries, 2 slaughter-houses, 14 stables containing swill fed cows, 1 fertilizing manufactory, 1 wool establishment and a variety of lesser importance.

The inspecting officers have also reinspected 248 buildings, or premises regarding which special orders under the first clause of the fourteenth section of the Health Law had previously been served, and have reported whether said orders have been complied with or not. Their returns show that 59 have been complied with, 143 not complied with, 22 partially complied with, and 24 being complied with.

Total number of preliminary notices issued from this office for the abatement of nuisances from Aug. 9 to Aug. 15 inclusive, 376.

Total number of preliminary notices reported on, 212; number complied with, 150; not complied with, 62.

Major BOSWORTH, in charge of the Complaint Office, reports 172 complaints received from citizens since last report, all of which have been referred to medical inspecting officers for investigation and report.

Capt. LORD, commanding the Sanitary Company of the Police Department, returns 455 orders for the abatement of nuisances served during the past week. His returns since last report also show 578 orders previously served as complied with by owners, and 290 not complied with. The execution of the latter has been directed by the Board of Police.

During the past week 65 cases of supposed cholera have been investigated and cared for by the Sanitary Inspectors. Of this number 52 proved genuine, 27 have died, 4 are improving and 21 have not been further reported on. In all cases reported, whether genuine or not, the premises have been thoroughly disinfected, and every precaution taken against the disease. General disinfection of all filthy places continues.

Total number of garbage boxes destroyed, 152. Notices have been duly served upon the proper parties to comply with the requirements of section 68, Code of Health Ordinances.

Inclosed will be found the report of Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar of Records. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. B. DALTON,
Sanitary Superintendent.

QUARANTINE.

A communication was received from Dr. SWINBURNE, Health Officer, relative to the arrival and condition of the *Bavaria* at Quarantine. Also the following communication:

AUG. 16.

The Norwegian bark *Johann Martin* arrived this morning from Antwerp, after a passage of 62 days. Crew, 16; passengers at time of leaving, 108. There have been 18 deaths from cholera during the passage to this port. There is no cholera on board at present. A full and complete history will be furnished as soon as obtained.

A. S. BURDETT, Asst. Health Officer.

Dr. STONE thought that the passengers ought to be kept at Quarantine ten days after the occurrence of the last case of cholera or diarrhœa, and offered a resolution to the effect that under such circumstances the cabin passengers of the *Bavaria* be allowed to come to the City, which was adopted.

Dr. CRANE offered a resolution directing the Superintendent to furnish a tabular report of all cases setting forth which are confirmed and which are unconfirmed cases of cholera. He said that in Brooklyn the health authorities had obtained and had on file a full report of each case, and they now have such a collection as would at any time hereafter form a valuable basis for analysis of cholera.

Dr. PARKER said that if one of our leading physicians should report a case of cholera, it would be absurd to send an Inspector to find out whether the case was one of cholera or not. He did not know how physicians were going to help themselves, disaffected or not, so long as the law requires them to report all cases.

Dr. CRANE considered that every case should be reported confirmed or unconfirmed, so that we may have a complete report of the history of each case. Every case announced to the Board should be reported on the bulletin, with the names of the doctors reporting them attached.

The following is the resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be directed to furnish weekly to this Board, a report of all cases of cholera reported at the office of the Superintendent of the Battery and Red House Hospitals, and at the Police Stations in this City, with a statement declaring how many have been confirmed and how many have not been confirmed, by a written statement of each Inspector as to all the facts in the case.

Judge BOSWORTH moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent and Treasurer of this Board, and Commissioners Dr. J. C. STONE and Dr. J. CRANE be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to draft and submit to this Board for its consideration the report required by sec. 19 of chap. 74, of the laws of 1866, to be made to the Governor of this State, on or before the first Monday of December next.

The resolution was adopted.

AN UNFAITHFUL PHYSICIAN.

The following relative to a physician making a false certificate as to the cause of death will explain itself. It was read to the Board and referred to the Sanitary Committee:

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT,
Jackson S. Schultz, President Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: I beg to submit the following report in obedience to the requirements of the resolution which was adopted at the last meeting of the Board, directing me to report the names of physicians failing to make the reports required by section 20 of the code of health ordinances, and especially the names of all physicians who failed to report the cases of cholera for which they prescribed, as required by the twentieth section. The only means in my power of detecting such instances is by comparing the death certificates rendered to the Registrar of Records with reports received at this office or by evidence that a certificate itself is incorrect, as in the instance referred to in the inclosed official copy of a note from the Registrar of Records to Assistant Inspector LEA, furnished me by the former.

Respectfully, E. B. DALTON.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF RECORDS, Aug. 10, 1866.

Isaac Lea, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, Richmond County:

DOCTOR: A certificate of the death of one FREDERICA STEARN, aged 25 years, was yesterday presented at this Bureau for transit permit to inter at Bayside. The certificate says the cause of death was apoplexy. I have positive proof that this Mrs. STEARN died of cholera.

Please inform Dr. CAVETTI, who gave this certificate, and for whom I have much personal regard, that I have ascertained the evidence of cholera in this case, and must request that exact returns of the primary and true disease and cause of death be fully stated in all certificates of death. We permit no corpse of a cholera patient to be moved beyond the Metropolitan District.

With much regard, E. HARRIS.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

The following table contains a report of the cases of cholera which occurred in Brooklyn last week; it was read in the Board and ordered on file:

Wards.	Reported.	Confirmed.	Unconfirmed.	Fatal.	Not fatal.
First	3	3	—	2	1
Second	2	2	—	1	1
Third	1	1	—	1	—
Fifth	1	1	—	1	—
Sixth	7	5	2	4	3
Seventh	3	3	—	2	1
Eighth	11	8	3	6	5
Ninth	2	2	—	1	1
Tenth	8	8	—	5	3
Eleventh	12	11	1	3	9
Twelfth	45	44	1	27	18
Sixteenth	1	1	—	—	1
Eighteenth	4	1	3	4	—
Twentieth	7	7	—	2	5
Town of Flatbush	5	5	—	2	3
New Lots	2	2	—	2	—
Totals	120	108	12	[illegible]	48

THE POLICE SANITARY REPORT.

Capt. BOWEN G. LORD sent in the following schedule of work performed by the Police Sanitary Company in the abatement and removal of nuisances for the week ending Aug. 16:

Number of complaints of nuisances received	339
Notices served for abatement	455
Nuisances abated under service of notice	578
Sinks and water-closets cleansed	[illegible]
Loads of night-soil removed from City limits	2,026
Dead horses, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, dogs and cats, calves seized, ("bobs,") removed from City limits	264
Unsound veal, mutton, beef, pork and fish seized, pounds, removed from City limits	5,150
Barrels of offal removed from City limits	5,602

The Board then adjourned.

Cholera.

The cases reported on the bulletin of the Sanitary Department yesterday were 12, of which there were seven deaths. They were as follows:

PATRICK NEVINS, aged 24, Ireland, clerk, No. 55 Crosby-street; sent to hospital.

JOSEPH PINE, No. 252 Third-avenue; died Aug. 15.

Mrs. SMALL, corner of Seventy-fourth-street and Broadway; died Aug. 15.

JOHN SCHMIDT, aged 45, German laborer, Sixty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue; died Aug. 15.

ANN SCHMIDT, wife of last patient; sent to hospital.

GEORGE BLOOM, No. 63 Greenwich-street; sent to hospital.

Mrs. FALLON, aged 50, Ireland, No. 197 Hester-street; died Aug. 15.

THOMAS ROBINSON, aged 66, Ireland, laborer, No. 395 East Twenty-third-street; died Aug. 15.

BRIDGET MARRON, aged 28, Ireland, No. 109 Mulberry-street.

NICHOLAS HAMIN, corner Eighth-street and Second-avenue; died Aug. 16.

[illegible] avenue; sent to hospital.

[illegible], 50 years of age, Ireland, No. [illegible] Greenwich-street; died [illegible].

THE CHOLERA DEATH RECORD.

The certificates of deaths by cholera, received till yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., were as follows:

Aug. 14—ELIZABETH RUTHAN, aged 27, No. 336 William-street.

Aug. 15—MARY E. [illegible], aged 43, West Seventy-fourth-street—9 hours.

Aug. 15—THOMAS ROBINSON, aged 66, No. 395 East Twenty-third-street—10 hours.

Aug. 15—MARGARET FALLON, aged 40, No. 198 Hester-street—1 day.

Aug. 15—MARY J. GAFFNEY, aged 9, No. 184 Madison-street—3 days.

Aug. 16—JOSEPH LUDLUM, aged 77, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A—24 hours.

Aug. 16—MARY RANTUS, aged 55, No. 570 Grand-street—8 hours.

Total—7 deaths.

WARD'S ISLAND.

The report from Ward's Island, for Aug. 15, is as follows:

Remaining from Aug. 14	11
Admitted	1
Total	12
Died	1
Remaining	11

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITY,
No. 1 BOND-STREET, Aug. 16, 1866.

E. Harris, M. D., Registrar of Records:

SIR: I am directed by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to report the following number of deaths from cholera at the public institutions hereinafter mentioned, on Wednesday, Aug. 15:

Workhouse, Blackwell's Island	2
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	2
Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island	2
Randall's Island	1
Total	7

In addition to the above was one death from diarrhœa at the Charity Hospital.

There are at present remaining in cholera wards of Lunatic Asylum 5 cases of acute diarrhœa, 1 case of cholera.

Since last report the following number of new cases have occurred: Workhouse, 3; Randall's Island, 6.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE KELLOCK,
Superintendent of O. D. Poor.

FROM QUARANTINE.

The following report has been received from quarantine:

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON.

The following cases have been received on board this ship from the steamship *Bavaria:*

AUG. 16. GUSTAVUS BERGEMANNE, aged 33, of Berlin; FREDERICK PLUMHOF, aged 28, of Elze Hanover; ANDREAS DANNER, aged 25, of Munichberg; ERNST MONCH, aged 40, Estdorf, Hanover.

Died, on the 15th inst., ERNST MONCH.

THE CONDEMNED.

Bernard Friery to be Executed To-day—His Condition Yesterday—Farewell to His Friends.

Between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock to-day BERNARD FRIERY is to be executed for the murder of HARRY LAZARUS. Every effort to save his life has been made that it was possible to make, but without avail. The murder for which he was convicted was perpetrated under circumstances exceedingly aggravating, and was the result of the increasing lawlessness manifested by the class of men to which he belonged. Both FRIERY and LAZARUS were what is commonly known as "roughs," and both kept drinking saloons. They had been friends up to the night of the murder; on that night FRIERY, crazed with liquor, sought a quarrel with LAZARUS, but, without a blow having been previously struck, he stabbed the unfortunate man, producing almost instant death. FRIERY was well known as a ward politician, young and ignorant, but displaying considerable energy and perseverance in behalf of the candidates whom he favored. He was quite a favorite with his class, all of whom are ward politicians to a certain extent, and they have exerted themselves to secure a commutation of sentence or a respite. Gov. FENTON has steadily resisted the pressure brought to bear on him, and accordingly to-day FRIERY will suffer the penalty of the law.

Yesterday he expressed a desire to see no visitors except his spiritual advisers and his immediate friends. These were admitted to his cell, and the day was spent by him in preparation for the final scene in his brief career. The parting with his mother was a trying ordeal for both. The interview was a lengthy one, and its details are sacred to those two individuals. In saying good by to his other friends, BARNEY appeared much calmer, expressing throughout his faith in Divine mercy. Father MCKENNA was with him much of the day, and he was visited also by the Sisters of Charity. Religious exercises, peculiar to the Roman Catholic religion, were had in his cell, and the holy Father mingled his prayers with those of the condemned man.

The gallows whereon FRIERY is to atone for his crime is being erected directly in front of the entrance to the female prison, in the square inclosed by that building, and the one set apart for male prisoners. The sound of the hammer and the voices of busy workmen can be heard in the cell of the condemned. Heretofore executions have taken place in the rear of the building, but during the past season the space there has been used for other purposes. The present location of the gallows affords more room for the officers and spectators than did the old place. Sheriff KELLY is charged with the execution, and all the arrangements have been made under his orders. But few spectators will be admitted to see the execution, and those will mostly be the Sheriff's assistants, members of the medical profession and of the Press. It is believed that the execution will take place at 12 o'clock.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL OF NEW-YORK, VS. NATIONAL OF JERSEY CITY.

The following is the score and match between the "muffins" of these clubs, which was played at Jersey City on Wednesday:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	NATIONAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Lindsey, c.	0	5	McGlaughlin, c.	4	2
Kinney, p.	2	3	Johnson, p.	2	3
Hartman, s. s.	3	2	Davenport, s. s.	4	2
Boyle, r. s.	3	2	McManus, 1st b.	2	3
McLaith, 3d b.	3	3	Linder, 2d b.	0	5
Graham, 1st b.	1	4	Warren, l. f.	2	2
Hewist, c. f.	4	1	Quaif, 2d b.	3	2
Culkin, l. f.	3	2	Thompson, r. f.	3	2
Bell, field	3	2	Tilden, l. f.	3	1
Norton, r. f.	3	2	Doyle, r. s.	3	2
Dongan, 2d b.	2	2	Garvin, field	3	2
Franks, field	4	1	Berry, field	3	0
Total	27	30	Total	27	29

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	5	4	1	4	3	6	3	7	0—30
National	3	2	5	0	8	5	3	2	1—29

Umpire—Mr. HUMPHREY, of the Eclectic.
Scorers—Messrs. MCCONNELL and DUNCAN.
Time of Game—Three hours.

RUTGERS VS ENDEAVOR.

The above clubs played together on the 11th inst., on the latter's grounds at East New-York. The following is the score:

RUTGERS.	Outs.	Runs.	ENDEAVOR.	Outs.	Runs.
McSweeney, 1st b.	5	4	Fitch, 2d b.	1	3
Goodwin, p.	4	6	Haughton, p.	3	2
Osborne, s. s.	1	9	McCarty, l. f.	5	0
Doudge, 2d b.	2	5	Wells, c. f.	4	0
Campion, 3d b.	3	7	Casey, r. f.	4	0
Prates, c.	2	7	Brady, 3d b.	3	1
Crook, l. f.	3	7	Dougherty, 1st b.	2	2
Watson, c. f.	4	6	Reiley, c.	3	1
Thomas, r. f.	3	3	Baker, s. s.	2	1
Total	27	54	Total	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Rutgers	5	2	5	3	25	4	0	3	9—54
Endeavor	2	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0—10

Umpire—Mr. WELLS, of the *Herald* Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Kraus and Smith.
Fly-catches—Rutgers, 6; Endeavor, 4.

M. M. VAN DYKE VS. CONSTELLATION.

The first game of a series of home-and-home games, was played between the above clubs, on the Union grounds, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1866, which resulted in a decided victory for the former. The score was as follows:

M. M. VAN DYKE.	Outs.	Runs.	CONSTELLATION.	Outs.	Runs.
Galbrath, p.	1	10	Moon, s. s.	3	5
Hobby, c.	3	8	Williams, p.	3	2
Wade, 2d b.	1	10	H. Thomas, r. f.	3	2
Bennett, 1st b.	5	8	Reddield, c. f.	3	3
Kelly, c. f.	2	8	H. N. Smith, 1st b.	2	3
Briggs, 3d b.	4	7	Dare, 2d b.	4	2
Butler, l. f.	4	7	Hagan, c.	4	2
Gier, r. f.	3	7	Geo. Thomas, 3d b.	3	2
Quinn, s. s.	4	6	Anderson, l. f.	2	2
Total	27	71	Total	27	23

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
M. M. Van Dyke	6	4	3	5	11	6	2	11	15—71
Constellation	4	0	3	2	1	2	2	4	5—23

Umpire—T. PATTERSON, of Enterprise Club.
Scorers—Messrs. STL. B. VAN DYKE, and W. C. HUTHWITH.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.

Imitation $50 Compound Interest Note—Spurious $5s of the National Bank of Fulton.

We were yesterday shown a counterfeit $50 compound interest note, so well executed as to cause the publishers of the *National Bank Note Detector* to issue an extra describing it. The points of difference between the counterfeit and the genuine are so slight as to require the closest observation to detect them. They are imitations of the issue of July 15, 1864, and have a slight scratchy appearance. The words "three years after date" on the top of the bill nearly touch the words "Treasury Department," while in the genuine there is a space three-eighths of an inch between. The last button of HAMILTON's coat is a quarter of an inch from the lower margin of the small $50s, while in the genuine the button touches the margin.

A new counterfeit $5 note of the Citizens' National Bank of Fulton, N. Y., has also been put in circulation recently. The engraving representing the landing of Columbus is very pale and indistinct, and is one-quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine. There is a distinct mountain ridge, or line over Columbus' head in the genuine, but none in the counterfeit. The "C" in "Citizens" is too large and too far from the [illegible] fac-similes to the $10 and $20 counterfeits. Examine all $5, as the plate can be altered to 1,000 banks by changing the name.

Counterfeit $5 on the First National Bank of Cairo, Illinois, are reported in circulation.

NEW-JERSEY.

ROBBERY UNDER SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.—Detectives E. L. MCWILLIAMS and M. NUGENT yesterday afternoon arrested four men, respectively named JAMES MURPHY, THOMAS LLOYD, JAMES CARROL and JOSEPH MILLER, who stand charged with robbing LAWRENCE T. BLACKMAN, who keeps a saloon in the basement of No. 46 Hudson-street, under the following circumstances: It is alleged that the prisoners, in company with two others not yet apprehended, were in the saloon on the night of the 12th and morning of the 13th inst., and were drinking freely, the proprietor joining them, they being friends of his. Finally, BLACKMAN, either under the influence of liquor or of some drug administered to him, went to sleep. When he awoke his friends had disappeared and with them $15 in notes from the till, $100 in notes and a Government license from a trunk in the back room, and $25 in fractional currency contained in a cigar-box, also kept in the inner room. Suspecting his friends, who did not appear about their usual haunts next day, he caused their arrest, and they underwent a preliminary examination before Justice COTTLE. MILLER was admitted to bail in the sum of $500, but the other three were committed to the County Jail in default. The trial will take place at the October Term.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE MARSHAL AND DEPUTY MARSHAL OF JERSEY CITY.—JOHN B. MILLAR, whose charges against Marshal NATHANIEL ELLIS and Deputy Marshal SAMUEL D. ELLIS, of Jersey City, of brutal treatment of him while in the City Prison, have already been published, was yesterday afternoon arrested by Detective E. L. MCWILLIAMS on a counter charge of perjury. The Marshal and his Deputy allege, in their affidavits, that the charge of MILLAR is entirely untrue; that the Marshal was not in the cell of the prisoner on the night in question: that the Deputy Marshal was accompanied in his visit but a policeman, and that no club was used, as alleged, by that the prisoner's boots were removed with as little force as necessary. MILLAR was held to bail in the sum of $500.

THE BODY OF THE DROWNED MAN IDENTIFIED.—The body of the man found drowned Wednesday at the Long Dock, Jersey City, has been identified as ALEXANDER WANMAKER, of Sufferns, Rockland County, N. Y. When last seen alive deceased was on his way, at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, from New-York City to his temporary boarding-house, corner North-second and Provost streets, Jersey City. Deceased was 23 years of age and by occupation a switch-tender in the employ of the Erie Railway Company. An inquest was held by Coroner KIRSTEN, at which a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered, and afterward the body was delivered to the relatives for interment at Sufferns.

ROBBERY IN JERSEY CITY.—Mrs. ELIZABETH HARDING arrived in Jersey City on the 26th of July and put up at TAYLOR's Hotel. She had with her $220, which she kept in a carpet-bag in her room. Between the time of her arrival and the 9th inst. the money was stolen from her. She suspects some of the waiters at the hotel, but as yet no trace of the property has been discovered. Mrs. HARDING lost a son, her only support, at the capture of Fort Wagner, and the money stolen from her had been obtained from the charitably disposed. To her the loss is a severe one, and leaves her among strangers in an almost destitute condition.

COMMITTAL OF A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A man named DONALD MCPHERSON was arrested in Jersey City about 11 o'clock Wednesday night, by Officer AMSDEN, on suspicion of being a burglar. The officer first noticed the prisoner trying the door of a house on the corner of Warren and Grand streets, and afterward saw him scale the fence in the rear, when he apprehended and conveyed him to the Police Station. The prisoner was committed to the County Jail for thirty days.

A COMPLICATED FAMILY QUARREL.—Mrs. BRIDGET CUMMINGS, her son, MICHAEL, and his wife, CATHERINE, all of whom reside together in apartments at the corner of Greene and Morris streets, Jersey City, became involved in a family quarrel, yesterday, which resulted in all three taking an appeal to the law. BRIDGET had her son arrested for threatening her life, and CATHARINE, in turn, had her mother-in-law arrested for an assault on her. The warrants were served yesterday afternoon by Detective E. L. MCWILLIAMS, and the parties were held for examination.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—ISAAC FELTER, a conductor on a freight train of the Erie Railway Company, was instantly killed at Sufferns, on Wednesday night, by being crushed between two cars which he was coupling. Deceased resided in Piermont, where he leaves a wife and seven children. He had been in the employ of the Company for upward of twenty years. An inquest was held at which a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 16.

By Judge Barnard.

Charles W. Rose *vs.* Frederick W. Martin; place of trial changed to New-York; all the witnesses reside here, except two; plaintiff must admit their testimony. John E. Rathbone et al. *vs.* H. B. Schorpett, et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs. R. C. Root et al. *vs.* R. T. Hartshorn.; motion denied. John B. Ayres *vs.* Western Railroad Company; motion granted. Phœnix Park Coal Company *vs.* H. B. Schorpper et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs. A. Mailiard *vs.* William H. Paine; motion granted. Thomas *vs.* Chapman; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—CALENDAR FOR FRIDAY.—BARNARD J.—Nos. 38, 39, 83.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 16, 1866.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	111¼	100	Quick. Min.	51½
3,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62, Small		100	do....b30	51½
5,000	do	109¾	100	do....2d call	51½
36,500	do	110	300	Boston W. P.	29½
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '64	108¾	300	Spruce H. Coal	4¾
600,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	108¾	1500	do	4½
25,000	do	110	300	do....b60	4½
5,000	6s, Ore. War L'n, Half Yearly	108	100	Cary Improve't	14
			100	N. Y. Cen.	105
17,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	101	1300	Erie R.	69½
14,000	do	101¼	200	do....b30	69¾
500	do	101½	200	Erie R. P.	78
1,000	do....2d call	101¾	100	Hud. R. R.	119¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s R.	98	42	N. Y. & N. H. R.	112½
2,500	T. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	106⅜	8	do....2d call	112½
			200	Reading R.	114¾
6,000	do....Small	106	1800	do	114¾
6,500	do	106	300	Mich. Cen. R.	110¾
1,500	do....2d Ser.	106¼	18	do	110½
1,000	do....Small	105¾	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	85½
6,500	do	106¼	1200	do	85⅜
1,000	do	106⅛	100	do	85½
21,500	do....3d Ser.	106⅛	100	do....s30	85
500	do....Small	106	200	Cleve. & Pitts	87¼
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	98	10	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	111
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89¼	2100	Chic. & N. W.	36
6,000	Tenn. 6s....x-C	70	300	do	36⅛
5,000	do	70¼	50	do	36
5,000	do	70	100	do....2d call b10	36¼
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	68	50	Chic. & W. N. Pref.	67¼
10,000	do....2d call	68	50	do	67½
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s	83	50	Stonington R.	105¾
4,000	Conn. State 6s	100	600	Chic. & R. I. R.	106¼
4,000	Missouri 6s	79¼	300	do	106
70,000	Ohio & M. C.	29¾	100	do....2d call	106⅞
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	107	50	P., F. W. & C.	105
2,000	Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st	95	300	do....b3	105½
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	95½	400	do	105¼
22	Nassau Bank	110	100	do....b10	105¼
10	Fourth N. Bk	104	200	do....2d call	105½
50	Cen. N. Bank	110¼	100	Alt. & T. H.	35¼
5	Del. & Hud. Canal	155	17	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	69
25	Union Trust Co.	160	100	Chic. & Alt.	109
100	Cum. Coal P.	47¼	100	do	109½
100	do....b10	47½	100	Chic. & Alt. P.	110¼
200	do....2d call	47¼	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	55¼
100	Central Coal....b30	50	400	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70
250	West. U. Tel.	59			
400	do	59			
500	do	59¼			

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	108¼	100	New-York Cen.	104¾
4,000	do	108¾	400	Reading R.	114¾
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	111¾	100	do	114½
1,000,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	106¼	150	Erie Railroad	69½
4,000	do....3d Ser	106¼	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	85½
10,000	Cal. 7s	116¼	2000	do....s30	85¼
400	West. U. Tel.	59¼	200	Clev. & P. R.	87¼
100	do	59¼	400	Chi. & N. W.	36⅜
300	Spruce H. C.	4½	100	do	36¼
200	do....b30	4¾	300	Chic. & R. I.	107
100	Central Coal	50			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	110¼	500	Spruce H. C.	4¾
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	108¼	100	do	5
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	101¾	100	Boston W. P.	30¼
1,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	106¼	100	New-York C....s10	104¾
200,000	do	106	100	Erie R.	69½
6,000	do....3d Ser.	106¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	105¼
10,000	Tenn. 6s, New	68¼	100	do	105½
10,000	Tenn. 6s....x-C.	70	100	Erie R. Pr.	78¾
100	Ohio & M. Cer.	29¾	100	do	78
200	O. & M. Cer. Pr.	73	5200	Reading R.	114¾
100	Cum. Coal P.	47½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	110¾
100	do....b30	47¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅞
100	Quicksilver	51½	100	Cleve. & Tol.	115¾
100	do	51¾	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	67¾
200	West. U. Tel.	59¼	200	Chic. & R. I.	106⅞
100	do....2d call	59¼	100	do	106⅞
200	Canton Co.	53¼	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	35½
200	Central Coal Co.	50	17	Chicago & Alt. P.	111¼
300	do	50¼	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	110

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold....c	151¾	200	Chi. & R. I....c	106¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	29¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	36
100	West. U. Tel.	59	100	do....b3	36¾
100	do....b10	59¼	100	do....s3	36¼
100	N. Y. Central....b3	105	100	do....b3	36½
300	Erie R....s3	69¾	100	do	36¼
100	do....s3	69½	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	67½
200	do....s3	69¾	100	do....b10	67¾
300	do....s3	69½	100	do....s3	67¼
300	do	69⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅞
300	Reading R. x-d....b1	114½	100	do....s3	105¼
100	do....c	114¼	200	do....s3	105¼
100	M. So. & N. I....s3	85½	200	do....s3	105⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts	87¼	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr. s15	43
500	Clev. & Tol....b30	116	200	Mar. & C. 2d Pr. s15	21

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108¼	100	M. S. & N. I....b10	85¾
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	29¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	122¼
200	Spruce Hill C.	4¾	200	Clev. & Pitts	87½
200	do	4¾	200	Chi. & N. W.	36⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	51¼	100	do	36½
200	do	51½	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	67¾
200	do	51⅝	100	P., F. W. & C....x-d	105¼
100	West. U. Tel.	59¼	100	do	105¼
100	do	59½	200	Mar. & C. 1st P....b10	43
100	Erie R.	69½	100	do....s15	43
100	N. Y. Cen....s3	105	200	Mar. & C. 2d P....s15	21½
200	Reading ex-div	114¾	200	do....b10	21½
100	do	114½			
100	Mich. Cen....s3	110¾			

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

100	Boston W. P.	29¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	106⅞
[illegible]	Spruce Hill C.	4¾	100	do	107⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co....b10	51½	100	do....s3	107
100	do	51¾	100	do	107⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	105	100	P., F. W. & C....x-d	105⅛
1000	do....s3	105	100	Mar. & C. 1st P.	43
100	Catawissa R.	[illegible]	100	do....b10	43
100	Erie R.	69¾	200	do....b15	42¾
200	do	69⅝	100	do....s15	42
300	do	69¾	500	Mar. & C. 2d P.	21¼
400	Mich. S. & N. I.	85¾			

THURSDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

The Public Funds had a further general rise to-day of ⅛@1 ℔ cent., and in the case of the Gold bearing 5 ℔ cents, 10-40 years, 1½ ℔ cent. There was a very large business done at the Stock Exchange, and with the great dealers on Wall-street. The United States 5-20s of 1865 sold at 108⅜ ℔ cent., the old 5-20s at 110⅛@110¼, and the long 6 ℔ cents of 1885 at 111⅞@112 ℔ cent. These are the highest figures of the season, but the market appeared firm at the close of the day. The 7-30 ℔ cents brought within a fraction of 107 ℔ cent. interest, the highest price made since they were distributed by popular subscription, through Mr. JAY COOKE, last year. The 10-40 years 5 ℔ cents stood at 102¼ ℔ cent., after the early Board, and but little Stock offered.

The advance in the Railway market continues to meet considerable resistance from the operators who sold short last week, and on Monday and Tuesday of the present week. But prices tend so decidedly upward, that buyers for a further rise, particularly in the strong Dividend paying Roads, have the advantage. Heavy transactions were made to-day, both for Philadelphia and New-York, in Reading Shares, at 114⅜@114⅞ ℔ cent. The market in the afternoon took 5,000 or 8,000 shares at the outside price. Fort Wayne, New-York Central and Rock Island also command strong bidding, and in the lower priced Roads a considerable business was done in Erie, Northwest and Michigan Southern. The characteristic of the market for a few days past, and especially yesterday and to-day, is the strong support which it receives from numerous outside operators, against a rather bearish feeling among some of the old members of the Stock Exchange and their dealers. We hear of no permanent *Bull* cliques in any of the New-York or Western Roads. They seem to take good care of themselves. Two or three very heavy buyers of Reading came into the market to-day, but, as far as we are advised, without concert among each other. The chances are supposed to be that the present Money market, the heavy coal traffic over the Road and the sympathy of high prices for the other great coal carriers, like Delaware and Hudson, Delaware and Lackawanna and Pennsylvania Coal Company, will carry the stock to 125 or 130 ℔ cent. before the close of the season. Among the Miscellaneous shares the Western Union Telegraph commenced firm at yesterday's advance, and there were some purchases of Quicksilver and Cumberland Coal at full rates.

The *Bulls* in the Gold Room who have had for several weeks, and continue to hold the control of the supply of the Cash Gold on the Street, made the best advanced rates of yesterday on their sales to-day. The range was 151⅞@152⅛ ℔ cent. up to 3 o'clock, when the price was about 152 ℔ cent.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The operations of the day in Foreign Exchange have been irregular at weak rates, especially on 3 days' sight London, which has been done at 108⅛@108½ ℔ cent. Sixty-day Bankers, on actual sales, about 107½ ℔ cent. The Government Funds close somewhat quiet after the heavy business of Monday. The Railway Shares generally firm.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅝	101⅝	N. West Pref.	67¼	67⅝
U. S. 5-20s	110	110⅛	Rock Island	106⅝	107
U. S. 7.30s	105⅞	106⅛	Fort Wayne	105⅛	105⅛
N. Y. Central	104⅞	105	Cumb'land Coal	47¼	47½
Erie	69⅛	69⅞	Quicksilver	50	51⅞
Hudson	119⅜	119⅞	W. U. Telegraph	59	58⅝
Reading	114⅝	114⅝	Mariposa Pref.	26⅝	26⅞
Mich. Southern	85⅝	85⅝	Canton	51⅞	52
Illinois Central	122	122¼	Ohio Certificates	29¼	29⅝
Pittsburgh	87	87¼	American Gold	151⅞	152
Missouri 6s	78⅝	79	Bills on London	107⅝	107⅝
Northwest	36	36⅜			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	108
Manhattan	132	Metropolitan	122
Mechanics'	115	People's	118
Union	116	Nassau	108
America	137	Shoe and Leather	110
Phenix	102	Continental	100
Tradesmen's	141	St. Nicholas	103
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Commonwealth	104
National	106	Impt'rs. & Traders	112
Seventh Ward	105	Park	145
State of New-York	107	Central National	110
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	109	First National	212
Ocean	106	Fourth National	104
American Exchange	114	Ninth National	111
Pacific	160	Oriental Bank	120
Bank of the Republic	112	Mechanics'	150
Bank of N. America	106		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	88	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65—'76	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	90½
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101¼	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	78½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102½	Tol. W. & West'n s. f.	75
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	99	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90	66
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	65
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	94	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102	N. J. Central 1st M.	107
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s. f. '85	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67	100¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Harlem 3d mort '68	98	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	76
Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1869-'72	110	Mil. & Mo. L'dGt' 1st M.	60
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	96
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	95	Chi. & Al. income	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	95½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	85
Pac. R. 7's guar'd by Mo	75	McGregor West. 1st M.	60
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	87	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	N. Y. & N. Haven 7s	100

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,544,147 68; including for Customs, $535,000; Gold Notes, $245,000. Payments, $4,010,758 37. Balance, $86,324,994 29.

Some of the Brokers in Gold, Government Stocks, &c., on Wall-street, trading across their counters, have undertaken to consolidate their stamp-taxes on their sales books or blotters at the end of each week or month, in place of making out and properly stamping a bill or memorandum of each week. This practice does not comply with the recent law, and no Assessor of Internal Revenue has power to authorize it. The stamp tax upon Brokers' and Bankers' sales is not one subject to ordinary assessment. A letter from the Department at Washington on this subject says:

"In reply to yours of 7th inst., that the Act of July 13, 1866, allows, and requires, the sales of commercial brokers to be returned monthly; *but there is no such provision relating to the sales of banks, bankers and money or stock brokers.* The law distinctly requires a memorandum or bill of sale to be given in respect of each and every sale of stocks, bonds, gold, &c., &c., and if any Assessor is permitting brokers to stamp their books, instead of giving stamped memorandums, you will save the brokers considerable expense, and this office some trouble, by furnishing the name of such Assessor.

"The law provides that 'any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons, who shall make any such sale or contract, or who shall, in pursuance of any sale or contract, deliver or receive any stocks, bonds, bullion, coin, promissory notes, or other securities, without a bill or memorandum thereof, as herein required, or who shall deliver or receive such bill or memorandum without having the proper stamp affixed thereto, shall forfeit and pay to the United States a penalty,' &c.

"A bill of sale by a bank, banker or broker of a less amount than $100 requires a one cent stamp by express provision of the law."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 62 bbls. Ashes, 7,276 bbls. Flour, 1,010 bbls. and 80 bags Corn Meal, 560 bushels Wheat, 138,350 bushels Corn, 20,357 bushels Rye, 82,302 bushels Oats, 11,121 bushels Malt, 10 bbls. Pork, 3 pkgs. Beef, 30 pkgs. Lard, and 226 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at unchanged prices. Java, 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in request at about previous prices, Middlings 34c.@35c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,350 bales, against receipts of 1,099 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,150
Receipts since Aug. 1	18,622
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	428,127
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	835,417
Exports since Aug. 1	3,357
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	276,977
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	475,316

EGGS—Have been in more demand at firmer prices, including State and Jersey at 27c.@28c.; ordinary Western at 26c.@26½c.; [illegible] at [illegible], and Canada at 26c.@27c., ℔ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active trade demand prevails for State and Western Flour, at a further rise of 10c. @20c. ℔ bbl., the market closing buoyantly. Sales since our last, 15,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 50@$10 30, chiefly at $7 60@$9; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 90@$10 30 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	6 00	@7 80
Extra State	7 30	@10 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 40	@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 90	@10 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 35	@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 35	@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25	@16 00

Southern Flour is in demand and advancing. Sales since our last 580 bbls., in lots, at $9 90@$11 50 for poor to good, and $11 55@$15 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and quiet, including poor to very choice Extra at $8 90@$12 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand. Sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is inquired for at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 800 bbls.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been quiet since our last. Domestic Apples are in good demand, and prices are better. Peaches are in fair supply, of improved quality, with good demand. We quote: Apples, Summer Pippin, $3@$4 50; Apples, Sour Boughs, $4 50@$5; Apples, Sweet Boughs, $4 50@$5; Pears—Bell, $4@$5; Souter, $3 50@$4; Jackonelle, $7@$8, ℔ bbl. Peaches—Delaware ℔ basket, $3@$3 50; Watermelons, ℔ 100, $30@$40; Muskmelons ℔ bbl., $3@$3 50; Blackberries ℔ basket, 8c.@10c.; ℔ quart, 16c.@18c.; ℔ bushel, $4 50@$6. A few Southern Dried Apples have arrived, and sold at 20c. Peaches are held firmly in anticipation of a small crop. Dried Apples, New, ℔ lb., 15c.@18c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, ℔ lb., 30c.@33c.; unpeeled, halves, ℔ lb., 18c.@20c.; unpeeled, quarters, ℔ lb., 15c.@18c.; Cherries, New Pitted, ℔ lb., 50c.@52c.; Blackberries ℔ lb., 30c.@31c.; Raspberries ℔ lb., 45c.@50c.; Plums ℔ lb., 32c.@33c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, the high prices claimed checking operations. Millers were the only buyers in market to-day. Sales 3,300 bushels, including No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 40, and Amber State at $2 85 ℔ bushel. For a lot of choice Amber Milwaukee Club, as much as $2 25 ℔ bushel was refused. The telegraphic advices from Milwaukee quoted No. 1 Club in that market to-day as high as $2 16 ℔ bushel, and an active speculative demand in view of the unfavorable Northwestern crop reports. Corn has been in more liberal supply and heavy, though in active request, partly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 217,000 bushels at 80c.@81c. for unsound, 82c.@82½c., for sound mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are in better request at firmer prices. We quote new Chicago at 41c.@45c., Milwaukee at 45c.@48c., Iowa at 50c.@53c., Jersey at 57c.@58c., State at 59c.@60c., Maryland at 57c.@58c., and Delaware at 56c.@57c. ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is in fair demand; sales, 10,000 bushels, including State at $1 and Western at 80c.@81c. The market for Beans and Peas continues dull and without sales. We quote: Beans, Kidneys, new, $2 50@$2 75; Beans, Marrows, $2 40@$2 50; Beans, Mediums, $1 80@$1 90; Beans, mixed parcels, $1 50@$2; Peas, Canada, $1 20@$1 30 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in good request, at 80c.@$1 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are rather more sought after at former rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c. @65c., and two years' old at 8c.@10c., ℔ lb.

LATHS—Are in demand, and held firmly.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet but steady, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c. @62½c.; Cuba at 42½c.@50c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 67½c.@72½c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50c.@$4 62½; Resin at $2 87@$9 25 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 62 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in less demand at former prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in limited request at 26c.@26½c. for Crude, 42½c.@45c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c. @59c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &C.—The supply of vegetables has fallen off on account of the unfavorable weather, and prices are higher, but the usual receipts will again lower quotations as the advance is only temporary. We quote: Mercers, $4@$4 50; Jackson Whites, $3@$3 75; Buckeyes, $3@$3 75; Dyckman, $3@$3 75; Chilian Reds, new, $3@$3 75 ℔ bbl. Onions, Red, ℔ bbl., $2 75@$3; Onions, White, ℔ bbl., $3 75@$4; Turnips, White, ℔ 100 bunches, $4@$6; Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl., $3@$3 50; Tomatoes, ℔ basket, $1@$1 25; Long Island Cucumbers, ℔ 100, 50c.@$1; String Beans, ℔ bbl., $6@$8; GreenCorn, ℔ 100, $1@$1 60; Cabbages, new, ℔ 100 $6@$10; Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl., $1 50@$2.

POULTRY—The supply of Poultry is lighter, with better demand at higher rates. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Turkeys 26c.@27c., Fowls 25c.@26c., ℔ lb.; Spring Chickens, ℔ pair, 75c.@$1 37; Geese, ℔ pair, $2@$2 50; Ducks, ℔ pair, $1@$1 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request at higher, but irregular prices. Sales since our last, 6,250 bbls., in lots, at $32 50@$32 75 for new Mess, closing at $32 62½ cash; $29 75@$30 25 for one-year old Mess, $27 25@$27 75 for new Prime ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 4000 bbls. New Mess, including October delivery, seller's option, at $32@$32 25; November, seller, $31; September, October and all the year, buyers' options, $33 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand, at 14c.@15½c. for Shoulders, para to arrive, and 20c.@32c. for Hams; sales 365 pkgs. Bacon is quiet; 125 bxs. Cumberland Cut sold, at 16½c. Lard is heavy; sales since our last, 380 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@21c., and small lots at 21½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in limited request at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old Extra Mess; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter is quiet, at 30c.@42½c. for State, 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese is inactive at 5c.@19c. ℔ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES notice thus: We have no material change to report in the market for butter. The demand continues to be almost exclusively from the local trade, and that for fresh lots of fine State and Western. There are considerable accumulations of Western stock that have been held during the hot weather, and such property is difficult to dispose of. The receipts of fine State firkins are gradually increasing, and although the volume is yet small the demand at the current rates is not sufficient to absorb the stock, and fine Butter is accumulating unsold. Fresh Pail Butters continues to be in limited supply, and selections still command our outside quotations. The policy of holding stock back from market still prevails among the majority of dairymen, while a full minority are wisely taking advantage of the present bare markets and high prices. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 8,757 packages. The market closes heavily at our quotations:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, fresh, ℔ lb.	42	@44
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, light color, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℔ lb.	40	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℔ lb.	35	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℔ lb.	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ℔ lb.	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	48	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	38	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb.	25	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℔ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

We have no material alteration to note in the market for Cheese. The demand was quite steady and active for export at our quotations during the earlier part of the week's trade, but toward the close the demand was lessened, and the market tame at a slight decline. Our latest advices from the several English markets show a steady demand for American Cheese prevailing, with prices materially unchanged, and the best produce houses report the only chances for a decline in their markets will arise from unusually heavy shipments from this side. A fair demand continues for local and Southern trade. The total receipts for the week, ending this day, are 17,651 packages. We quote:

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ lb.	18½	@19
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb.	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies—common, ℔ lb.	10	@15

SUGARS—Are in less demand, but stiffly held. Sales, since our last, 540 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c.; and 150 boxes Havana, at 11c.@12½c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 13½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 55,000 lbs. at 19½c.@21½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 165,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12½c., and 43,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were reported of 120 bbls. Western, in bond, at 35c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 200 bales Cotton on private terms; also, by steamer, 4,000 boxes Cheese at 22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—21,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ℔ bushel. For Constantinople, an Italian bark, with rum, at 4c. ℔ gallon.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

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FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

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FOR ROCK-DIGGING MACHINES OF the most approved kind, address G. L. SHELDON Hartsville, Berkshire County, Mass.

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ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c. cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 28 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call, save money. Good warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, [illegible] Miss Mary Carr, Miss J. Morton, Miss Lena Francis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH and A DAY TOO LATE. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. [illegible] Lamb, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss [illegible] Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Tyler.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, the beautiful new sensation drama of THE MYSTERIES OF CARROW ABBEY.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8. G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY in two Pantomimes, THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR and the FOUR LOVERS. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 300,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Ocean telegraph reports that on the 15th inst. the Emperor of France received the Prussian Ambassador, who delivered the reply of his Government to the French note asking for an extension of the frontier of France to the Rhine. This demand Prussia declared to be inadmissable. The Emperor replied that it was made to satisfy the public sentiment. He acknowledges the fairness of the Prussian refusal, and also that the relations of the two countries would not be disturbed. The *Moniteur* expresses the hope that Prussia will not extend her schemes of annexation to the German States south of the Main. A Berlin dispatch of the 15th, says peace is delayed by the difficulty of settling territorial questions.

The little ship *Red, White and Blue,* the smallest craft that ever crossed the Atlantic, arrived off Hastings on the 15th, after a passage of 37 days from New-York.

GENERAL NEWS.

The 100th anniversary of the discovery of the famous High Rock Spring, in Saratoga, will be celebrated on Thursday, the 23d inst., by an imposing demonstration. The Fire Department and other societies and organizations are expected to turn out, and the occasion will probably bring together a large concourse of people from the surrounding country and from abroad. The Managing Committee have selected Chancellor WALWORTH for President of the day. An oration will be delivered by WILLIAM L. STONE, Esq., of this City, who first developed the historical facts connected with the visit of Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON to the High Rock Spring, 100 years ago, and who will unquestionably do justice to the subject and the occasion.

Powerful exertions are being made by the opponents of Gen. BANKS to induce the President to authorize the publication of the report made by Major-Gen. SMITH and Hon. JAMES T. BRADY upon the administration of the Gulf Department during the military governorship of Gen. BANKS. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* doubts, however, whether these efforts will be successful, for the reason that no particular necessity exists for the publication, while expediency will be sure to dictate that the report had better remain shelved.

A great excitement at a fair in St. Louis, last week, was caused by the offer of a rebel sympathizer to double his bid for a bouquet, tied with red, white and blue ribbon, if the blue could be taken off. The auctioneer removed the blue ribbon, and some ardent Unionmen present were with difficulty restrained from lynching him. He has since printed a card apologizing for what he calls a wrong and foolish act. Mrs. REBECCA SIMS, the President of the Southern Relief Association, informs the *Democrat* that it has been ordered by the Board of Managers of the Association to ignore all colors.

At Havana strict quarantine regulations have been ordered against all vessels from the United States, the time of detention being fixed for the present at twenty days. It is rumored that the Captain-General is much disappointed with the condition of affairs on the island, and that he has tendered his resignation. Transportation of notorious criminals and bad characters to the Island of Fernando Po was quietly going on.

The Mayor of St. Louis has established a stringent quarantine below the city, where a steamer will be kept to take on board all cases of sickness not proper to come to the city. Special Police Sergeants have been appointed to coöperate with the Health Officers, and other means to stay the spread of the disease have been put into effect. The number of deaths a day has reached fifty-two.

Four companies of the Seventy-fifth New-York Militia, assembled at Memphis, a village about twelve miles from Syracuse, New-York, had a fight among themselves last Monday. The fight lasted three hours, the men of each side using the butts of their guns. One man had his jaw-bone broken, and several were injured.

Two sisters named MARGARET and LIZZIE MCBREAN were drowned near Troy on Wednesday, while returning from a picnic on Green Island. There were eleven persons in the skiff at the time, and one of them standing up in the boat caused the craft to tip, and the waves being high, it soon began to fill with water and sink, and finally capsized.

The dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery, which was to have taken place on the anniversary of the battle of the 17th of September, has been postponed for one year, in consequence of the inability to have the necessary arrangements completed in season for the coming anniversary.

Maj.-Gen. FISK, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and his Assistant, Judge LAWRENCE, have expressed themselves very hopefully respecting the disposition of the civil courts of Tennessee to mete out even-handed justice to white and black alike.

The Colored Convention at Nashville, during its late session, set apart the 1st of January next as a day of fasting and prayer, on account of the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Gen. LOGAN was received at Chicago, yesterday, by a large turn-out of military and immense crowds of citizens. In the evening he addressed his friends at the Opera-house.

The military authorities of New-Orleans, in an official report, give the number of casualties incident on the late riot in that city as 38 killed, 48 severely wounded, and 98 slightly wounded.

The Secretary of War has directed the Commissary-General of Subsistence to resume the issue of tobacco to United States troops.

Chief-Justice CHASE is the guest of Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER, at his residence in Boston. To-day he will visit Rhode Island.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon and resolved to direct the Sanitary Superintendent to report the history of all cases of cholera of which he is notified, to the Board once a week. A resolution to the effect that vessels having cholera on board must remain at quarantine ten days after the last case has occurred, and that the cabin passengers on the [illegible] may come up to the City after such time, provided their clothing has been fumigated and their persons disinfected. An attending physician who reported a death from cholera to be something else, was handed over to the Sanitary Committee for consideration.

A young man named THOS. F. WRIGHT was fatally stabbed yesterday morning, in Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street, by JOHN J. SHEEHAN during a quarrel about some trifling matter. Both men were total strangers, and a light word or two caused the whole trouble. Before the wounded man reached the Jew's Hospital he expired. SHEEHAN was arrested and is held to await the result of the inquest to be held to-day by Coroner NAUMANN.

BERNARD FRIERY is to be executed at the Tombs to-day for the murder, in January, 1865, of HENRY LAZARUS. The unfortunate man appears resigned to his fate. Yesterday he took leave of his mother and other relatives, and spent much time with his spiritual advisers.

CHARLES HOWARD and JOHN MASON were arrested recently by Capt. JOURDAN and Detective ELDER, and arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, on a charge of being concerned in the Lord bond robbery. The evidence being conclusive the prisoners were held for examination.

A large fire occurred yesterday morning in the wholesale drug-store of HEGEMAN & Co., No. 203 Broadway, causing the destruction of the entire stock and fixtures. The aggregate loss is estimated at $75,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Of eleven cases of cholera reported on the health bulletin, yesterday, seven patients had died. Seven certificates of death from cholera had been received up till 2 o'clock.

Several dangerous counterfeits have just made their appearance. A spurious $50 compound interest note is described as a most successful imitation of the genuine plate.

Business in produce and merchandise was moderately active yesterday, and the tendency of prices was generally favorable to sellers. Corn was a fraction cheaper. Light freight engagements were reported.

The Convention and the Political Future.

The brief address of Gen. JOHN A. DIX at the opening of the National Union Convention was one of the most admirable pieces of political oratory that was ever uttered even by that elegant statesman. It gave the key-note to the Convention, both in respect of the principles that have been uttered, and the action that has been proposed; and, as will be seen, agrees throughout in a remarkable manner, with the resolutions and the formal address to the country which were finally put forth by the Convention, and which we publish to-day. It was earnest and fearless as well as luminous and comprehensive; and in form was condensed after what may now be called the *telegraphic* style. Upon only one point was there reiteration on the part of Gen. DIX in this opening address; but that was a point whose importance he so deeply felt, that he deemed it necessary to enforce it in as impressive a manner as possible. It referred to one of the main practical duties before the country—one of the first great results which must be sought for from the action of the Philadelphia Convention—one of the labors which the people will soon be compelled to take in hand, and by which they can most easily, speedily and effectively make known their determination in national matters. Gen. DIX pointed out the *coming election for members of Congress* in the different States, as being the first great opportunity for the conservative sentiment of the country to make itself felt. After referring to those things in the administration of the Government which need amendment, and to the commercial and financial reforms which are indispensable to the public welfare, he said:

> "But we shall not have the power to carry out these *until we change the political complexion of Congress. This should be our first and our immediate aim. It is in the Congressional Districts that the vital contest is to take place.* The control of one body will enable us to prevent partial, unjust and pernicious legislation; the control of both Houses, with the power to introduce and carry out salutary reform, to bring the Government back, in the language of JEFFERSON, to the Republican track, will come later. By wise, harmonious and judicious action on our part, and the part of those we represent, that period need not be long delayed. I believe that public opinion is ripe, and that it is only necessary to present to the people clearly the issues between us and the other party which controls the action of Congress."

It will be seen by the official address of the Convention to the nation, that, in that document, the same point is thoroughly appreciated; and every Congressional District in the country is earnestly called upon to return only members who are favorable to the policy of representation and national restoration.

This furnishes an all-sufficient reply to the often-asked question, What practical work or actual result can come from the deliberations of the Philadelphia Convention? Some people seem to suppose that because the body has brought no new distinctive political party into existence, it must therefore waste its strength in declamations, and leave nothing behind it but a platform and a memory; while others have been postponing the period of its activity till the next Presidential election. But here is something which can be taken hold of almost immediately, or as soon as the people of the country shall have had time to learn fully the character of the Convention, the ends it proposes to accomplish, and the means by which it proposes to operate.

The preliminary labors of the forthcoming elections to Congress have already been commenced. In some States the nominations have already been made, and in Indiana and Illinois the campaign has been begun with an intensity almost unequaled, and preparations have been made for carrying it on to the end with a vigor unsurpassed even in the West. The contest will very soon open everywhere in the Northern States, and the opposing principles of *Sectional Radicalism* and *National Unionism* will range themselves for a struggle as momentous as any the country has ever witnessed. The upholders of the radical faction in Congress, no less than its measures, will be up for judgment; and many of the members who disgraced themselves and the nation during the last session will have their conduct passed upon by the people.

It is useless to indulge in any predictions as to the event or the issue. Both of the political parties which have ruled the country for the last ten years are now almost incoherent, whether viewed morally or as party organizations. The effect of the war was to shatter the Republican and Democratic Parties to an incurable degree; and the "Union" Party, under which our later campaigns in the North were won, has already given up its elements to the sources from which they came, or has left them floating on the surface, to be attracted hither or thither by the developments of the hour. There are an unprecedented number of people in the country at this time who are prepared to act politically upon their independent convictions, without reference to the party ties that formerly bound them, or the issues upon which they were divided in other days. Upon this principle they will vote in the forthcoming elections, and will exercise upon them a power which will in numerous instances be decisive.

The immense Conservative sentiment of the country has it in its power before the close of the year to work an effectual change in the complexion of Congress, and in the political course of the country. They have but to bring their influence and their votes to bear against the Radical faction and the Radical leaders, whatever guises they may assume, and in favor of Conservative National Union principles and men, whatever may have been their antecedents or designation. If they do so, we shall never have such another Congress as that of last Winter. And this, in the language of Gen. DIX, "should be our first and our immediate aim."

The Practical Labors of the Convention—Work Against Talk.

Our Cousin Bull is famous for after-dinner speeches. Only let him have a bountiful repast, and his passion for oratory becomes irrepressible. Before the meal he is silent even unto sulkiness; after it he is prepared for talk, interlarding with cheers every couple of sentences. His political managers take advantage of his recognized proclivities, and provide good eating as an essential part of every programme. The Prime Minister is never more communicative than after feasting on the Lord Mayor's turtle, and waxes confidential on the Lord Mayor's wine. The statesman of humbler degree avails himself of the same weakness in his search after popular favor. He secures votes by tickling the palate, and sways the judgment by convincing the belly. Among our cousins, therefore, politics and dinners are closely allied, and John's post prandial eloquence reaches the gushing standard.

Things are managed somewhat differently among ourselves, though, perhaps, with a similar result. We have progressed far enough in civilization to like good dinners, and to know the value of good wine as a healer of animosities, a reconciler of differences, and a pacificator in general. But we are not enamored of after-dinner speeches. We like speeches for their own sake, not for their bibulous qualities. We are a nation of orators, and prefer a rousing speech to a formal feed, any day. We have ward meetings and town meetings and caucus meetings, district conventions and State Legislatures, mass meetings and meetings with which masses have nothing to do; all splendid schools for native-born orators, whose glories centre in National Conventions and culminate in Congress. Nowhere in the world are there more men fond of addressing their fellow citizens from stump or platform or desk; and nowhere are there more people fond of listening to speeches, and impatient if speeches be denied.

In this difference on the subject of speeches perchance lies the root of differences in national character. John has the better digestion—Jonathan the sharper intellect. John cultivates the beefy—Jonathan the ethereal. John's oratory is thick as his soup and heavy as his port—Jonathan's grand as his rivers, soaring as his cherished bird, and exhilirating as the air he breathes. To know John, we must meet him at dinner. To appreciate Jonathan we must sit beside him in a convention, or share with him the loquacious glories of Congress.

And here is a Convention which has neither dinner nor speeches! A Convention filled with gifted orators, and not a single speech! A Convention with more brains than Congress, and not a solitary effort at buncombe! Here are delegates gathered from every quarter of the continent, brimful of ideas, with the grandest of secular themes to speak about, and, after all, no debate, no motion and counter-motion, no amendment and amendment to the amendment, no persuasive appeal or thundering threat! Here is an elephantine Wigwam constructed that the delegates might spread their wings even as the eagle, and display the sublimest flights of oratory, and not so much as an "*oration!*" It is not surprising that the enemies of the movement seize upon this remarkable novelty in the history of Conventions, and declare that the whole concern is a monstrous myth. The argument is worthy of windbags. Thus it runneth: "If the Convention were a verity, there would be days devoted to speech-making. If it were a success, there would be a hundred orators to proclaim the fact to the unofficial occupants of the Wigwam. And because there are no speeches, the Convention is a sham. Because there is no oratorical exultation, the Convention must be pronounced a failure."

Let us see how much wit there is in this argument.

There is a grief too profound for tears—a joy too intense to find expression in laughter. There are times in politics when feeling is too deep for utterance in words; when movements begotten in comparative silence surpass in significance the noisy demonstrations of a multitude of talkers. The earnestness which is most effective does not expend itself in platitudes, or obtain relief in appeals from a fourth-story window. If ever an occasion of this sort has existed since the formation of the Government, it is that which has just been witnessed at Philadelphia. States separated by war for years, and now separated by the unconstitutional proceedings of Congress, met on the basis of equality and peace. Citizens of the same country, whom a cruel fate had long divided, came together again to exchange congratulations, correct misconceptions and consult in matters relating to their common interests. They met with a consciousness that on both sides there was a necessity for revising judgments, giving and receiving explanations, and ascertaining by personal intercourse the nature and extent of obstacles to a renewal of harmony between the sections. How would oratory have helped the end in view? Of what utility would elaborate speeches have been in these circumstances? What good could possibly have resulted from prolonged debate, or from formal orations of any character?

Had the assemblage been intended to organize a party, to nominate candidates for office, and to frame a platform upon which a new party might be advantageously presented to the people, speeches might have been in order. Buncombe would have enjoyed free course and been glorified. Everybody would have felt bound to deliver himself of a load of words, and a tinselled rhetoric would have been among the requirements of the day. The purpose of the Convention, however, lay in another direction. It aimed at consultation, not at claptrap. It sought the ground work of united action for North and South—not the machinery to elevate any set of politicians to office. It rested its case upon the plain provisions of the Constitution—not the slippery generalities of partisanship. It addressed the intelligence, the judgment, the patriotism of the country—not the prejudices of a class or the passions of a faction. Hence indulgence in oratory might have been mischievous, while it could not possibly have been beneficial. It might have diverted attention from the peculiarities of the meeting, its purpose, and the agencies on which it should rely. And it would certainly have exposed the speakers to temptations and to charges from which the whole gathering has been happily exempt. None can now allege that pretences prevailed, or that oratorical artifice carried the day, or that speakers from either section gave vent to insincere assurances, or that the Convention was simply a political meeting, devoid of dignity and representative importance. The reverse may be affirmed with truth. By abstaining from needless talk the delegates vindicated themselves from the imputation of demagoguism, and gave to the movement they inaugurated a character for calm earnestness and thoughtful power which will commend it to the good will of conservative citizens everywhere.

For the Convention has taken care that it shall not be misunderstood. Despite its indifference to speeches, it has presented its principles and purposes in a form that may safely challenge controversy. Its ten resolutions and the accompanying Address are a more substantial foundation than ten orations multiplied by ten. They touch the right key-note at starting—the desire of a large majority of our countrymen "to forget and forgive the past," to reverence the Union as more sacred than ever, and to heal the wounds which the war has made. They assert the supreme authority of the Constitution and the continued existence of the Union, "with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired." They declare that representation in Congress is a fundamental right abiding in every State, which neither Congress nor the General Government has authority to deny or withhold; and they call upon the people to arrest the usurpation of Congress by electing members favorable to the admission of loyal representatives from every State. They counteract the baneful tendency to centralization by asserting the reserved rights of the States to all powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government; among the rights pertaining to the States being "the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, which right Congress cannot interfere with." The perpetuity of the Union is reaffirmed, and secession pronounced constitutionally impossible. The abolition of slavery is recognized as an accomplished fact, which the South has neither desire nor intention to disturb; and the enfranchised slaves are acknowledged as entitled to receive, in common with others, "equal protection in every right of person and property." The inviolability of the National debt is proclaimed; the claims of the Federal soldiers and sailors are conceded; and a tribute is rendered to the services and the constitutional position of President JOHNSON.

Such, in few words, is the pith of the declaration of principles issued by the Convention as the result of deliberations in which the thirty-six States of the Union, with every one of its Territories, have participated. The principles themselves are unassailable. They are in every instance in strict conformity with the Constitution, and their maintenance is essential to the preservation of the Union. And the spirit in which they are expressed is also unexceptionable. That North and South have been enabled to agree, as well in reference to the principles enunciated as to the manner of their expression, is a fact which reflects honor upon the moderation, the sagacity and the patriotism of both.

In all essential particulars, then, the Convention has been a splendid success. If it has talked little, it has done much. It has materially advanced the work of reconciliation, has hastened the return of sectional harmony and has given an impetus to the National Union movement which cannot be easily overestimated. That movement is from this day a power, which will command the confidence of conservative Unionists, and will eventuate in victory.

Greeley versus Greeley.

There is not in the whole Union, if indeed, there be in the wide world, a prominent individual with a record as inconsistent and contradictory (we use the mildest terms) as that of Mr. HORACE GREELEY.

He first invited and *stimulated* secession. He then, by clamor and denunciation, forced a premature movement of the army, resulting in a disastrous defeat at Bull Run, over which he was spasmodically penitent. Subsequently, he announced that if, after a few days more of "hard fighting," the rebels were not conquered, we must have "peace upon the best attainable terms." And then for more than a year he went about seeking for peace, condoling with VALLANDIGHAM, VOORHIES, &c., in Congress, and with rebel incendiaries in Canada, making disgraceful concessions for an inglorious peace. And when an honorable peace, achieved by our Army and Navy, was announced, Mr. GREELEY sounded the war-cry again, and is more exacting and aggressive than Slavery was before the rebellion! Blatant for peace while the war lasted, he bellows for war after the war is over! When gallant men are converting their swords into pruning-hooks, this white-feathered hero seeks another civil conflict.

But our present purpose is simple. We ask attention to an editorial which places Mr. GREELEY and the *Tribune* in perfect accord with the Philadelphia Convention—an article which "solemnly" commits both to the policy of President JOHNSON and to the principles of the "cart-load of rich men" whom it assails:

From the New-York Tribune.

> It seems to us of vital consequence to keep this whole matter right end foremost—to convince loyal Democrats, ready to fight for the Union but not for Emancipation, that the war is waged on our side exactly and truly on their ground and for the ends they approve. *We wish them to believe and feel what we know to be true, that the President has from first to last made the preservation of the Union, and the restoration of the rightful, Constitutional authority of the Government, the pole-star of his course—that whatever he is impelled to do against slavery is done expressly to save the Union, and because slavery is an obstacle to its restoration. We insist that his power over slavery flows entirely from the rebellion and will die with it—that each rebel State will recover all the power it ever had over the status of its own people by the simple and salutary process of ceasing to be rebel, and becoming once more loyal.* We believe and hold, moreover, that the President has always had power to accept the submission of any revolted State to the Union, and (with the consent of the Senate) to remit any penalties of confiscation or other disability which it has incurred by the rebellion. [illegible] we hold it imperatively necessary that Democrats who may be doubted shall understand and believe—that he is not enslaved by his Proclamation of Freedom, but is to-day, ever has been and ever will be, at perfect liberty to accept the submission of the revolted States on whatever terms shall be deemed by him consistent with the integrity, the perpetuity and the honor of the United States.

This was written when even the *Tribune* was alarmed at the aspect of Northern sentiment. The ultra-Abolitionists had disclosed so much of their scheme as to threaten serious division of sentiment at the North. Troops were needed, and with the avowals of WENDELL PHILLIPS, SUMNER, &c., &c., it was evident that they could not be obtained. In a lucid interval the *Tribune*, with more than its usual care and solemnity, gave the foregoing PLEDGE. In that PLEDGE the *Tribune* stands committed to the following propositions:

1. "That the war was waged for the ends that loyal Democrats approve."
2. "That from first to last the President made the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the rightful, constitutional authority of the Government the pole-star of his course."
3. "That whatever he is impelled to do against Slavery is done expressly to save the Union, and because Slavery is an obstacle to its restoration."
4. "That his power over Slavery flows entirely from the rebellion and will die with it."
5. "That each rebel State will recover all the power it ever had over the *status* of its own people by the simple and salutary process of ceasing to be rebels, and becoming once more loyal."
6. "We believe that the President has always had power to accept the submission of any revolted State to the Union."
7. "We *do* insist—for we hold it imperatively necessary that Democrats who may be doubted shall understand and believe that *he* (the President) is not enslaved by the Proclamation of Freedom, but is to-day, ever has been, and ever will be at perfect liberty to accept the submission of revolted States on whatever terms shall be deemed by him consistent with the integrity, the perpetuity and the honor of the United States."

This declaration and pledge, given to unite the Northern people in favor of prosecuting the war for the Union and of inducing Democrats to go into the army, contains the creed of the conservative men of the country. It is in perfect harmony with the sentiments and sympathies of the Philadelphia Convention. It forms the basis of the address and declaration of principles adopted by the Union National Convention. ALL that we ask for now was voluntarily offered by Mr. GREELEY, in his own emphatic language, three years ago. He put forth these views to "keep the whole matter right end first," and to convince "loyal Democrats that they were expected to fight for the Union, but not for emancipation."

The fight went on, though M. GREELEY tried to stop it disgracefully, until both the "Union" and "Emancipation" were preserved and accomplished. But Mr. GREELEY and the *Tribune*, who bellowed and whimpered for a dishonorable peace, are, after a glorious one was conquered, for renewing the conflict, notwithstanding the pledge contained in the declaration we republish.

Napoleon, France and Prussia.

A telegram in this morning's TIMES, sent from Paris the day before yesterday, will inform the reader that on Aug. 15 the Prussian Ambassador had an audience with the Emperor, at which he delivered the formal refusal of the Prussian Government to comply with the French demands of an extension of the frontiers. The Emperor is said to have assented to the reasoning of the Prussian Government, and to have further remarked that he had made the demand only in compliance with the public opinion of France. This, at first sight, would appear as an official confirmation of the telegram of the previous day, referring merely to a "reliable report" at Paris to the same effect. But we feel inclined to caution our readers to accept it as such. As we judge the character of NAPOLEON, he is very apt to do something else than what he says. Some critic remarked that NAPOLEON was the most difficult man of any for a diplomat to understand, for, when he says a thing, no one can expect that he means it, nor even that he means the reverse. He proclaimed that the Empire was peace. But since he made himself Emperor "*par la grâce de Dieu et la volonté nationale,*" there has been no peace in Europe. When there was no war, there was irritation and preparation for war. So now, when he, as reported, proclaims his intention to keep the peace and not to increase the number of combatants, we may very well doubt the sincerity of his declaration.

But, then, if our telegraphic report be strictly correct, he has announced himself as the pliant tool of the public opinion of France. In deference to *it* only, he now claims to have made demand. In this very declaration, if it be true, lies the "backdoor," which he has always hitherto succeeded in leaving open for any sudden change of position. In deference to that same "public opinion of France" he may believe himself compelled to reinsist upon the demand, and to exact a compliance by force. Public opinion is something in this country, it is something in England, but in France, the Emperor "by the national will," considers himself the master of public opinion, and his referring to it now may well put us on our guard and might prepare us for his leaning upon it again when he proposes to act in a different direction. And here may be covered up, like the forthcoming chicken in the egg, his future course by the reported caution to Prussia, that she should not extend her power below the River Main. We have, of course, not the very words in which this caution was expressed, but it contains enough to show, that, as in many other occasions, it is just as well now to accept what a German carricaturist once wrote about him, that he looks to the right and squints to the left, talks to those in front, while his hands are busily at work behind his back.

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.—We think it was an excellent idea that originated in the Philadelphia Convention, to have prominent Southern men "stump" the Northern States this Fall for the benefit of the Conservative cause. If the right sort of men are selected—men of high character, with broad national principles—they will do an immense amount of good in spreading light as to the actual state of feeling and opinion in the South. The amount of falsehood and misrepresentation which the unprincipled Radical press are circulating among the people on this point is simply appalling. They are planting the malignant seeds of passion and hatred, which, if unchecked, will make the continued union of the people of this country under a free government absolutely impossible. As coöperators with the Conservative Union Press of the North, these Southern men, by their presence and by their statements made from personal knowledge and observation, would be invaluable; and, moreover, they would do a kind of work which even the most powerful and widely-circulated newspapers are incapable of. We earnestly hope the idea will be carried out.

ENGLISH REFORM TACTICS.—As was to be expected, the Derby Ministry is being subjected to some tolerably rough oratorical treatment in most of the chief centres of the Reform agitation. Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool and other towns have had large and excited meetings, and in London the "Workingmen's Associations" have held a mass meeting in Lincoln's Inn Fields, a spot long undisturbed by any political demonstration. The tone of the addresses at these assemblages was bitter, but that in London seems to have been the bitterest of all. The chairman appears to have denounced the Government and the "Oligarchy" in no measured terms, and avowed the determination, since the moderate reforms proposed by the Gladstone-Russell Cabinet have been denied, of being content with and of forcing nothing less than manhood suffrage. And Mr. MASON JONES, a prominent Reformer and member of the Reform League, (that was the organization whose intended meeting in the Park was prevented,) advocated a petition to the Queen, asking the removal of Earl DERBY and his colleagues from office. Of course, such a petition would have little effect; for English Cabinets are not deposed by any process save that of a parliamentary defeat. But the effect upon the country may be considerable. There is, however, one aspect of these meetings which calls for remark from this side the Atlantic. That is to say: inasmuch as the sympathy between English Reformers and this country is strong and sincere, and as our form of government is sometimes pointed at as the *summum bonum* of political excellence, we feel that we should have a word, not only of kindly approval of all efforts at the enfranchisement of the people, but a word of advice as to the most likely means by which that enfranchisement should be brought about. One of the most specious arguments against an extension of the suffrage which the exclusive classes in England have employed is that power in the hands of the people will inevitably be destructive of those class privileges which are looked upon by a very large proportion of Englishmen as at once an ornament and a safeguard of the country. There are hundreds of thousands of earnest advocates of an extended suffrage, but there are other hundreds of thousands who will aid in its acquisition only upon the understanding that it shall be accomplished honorably and by fair means. Mere threats, mere denunciations even, will retard rather than accelerate the progress of reform. Our reform friends at the other end of the cable should remember that there is often no resistance so frantic and persistent as that born of fear. If, as is represented to be the case, the aristocracy of Great Britain are in terror of the recognition of popular rights as subversive of their own position, how much more will they experience that terror if they hear themselves assailed with vituperation? The agitation for reform will go on, and some day manhood suffrage will be as fully exercised as among ourselves. But there must be wisdom as well as enthusiasm in the conduct of the leaders. In short, those who ask what is really their right, but who can only obtain that right as a concession, must combine courtesy with their reasonings and a peaceable aspect with their attitude of sturdy independence.

COUNTERFEITING AND THE DETECTIVES.—We print in another column a description of a very dangerous counterfeit of the $50 compound interest note. Its execution is almost perfect, and proves not only that first-class note engravers have been at work upon it, but that large capital has been employed. Now there has been lately a good deal of comment upon the value and even the honor of the detective police. Those of the United States and of our City have been alike suspected. We suggest to them that they act in concert and with sincerity, to find out whence this counterfeit issued and by whom it was manufactured. The public will feel gratified by a proof of their zeal and *bona fide* desire to further the interests of justice, and they will retrieve a reputation which has been somewhat tarnished by the breath of suspicion. We further suggest that if an arrest of an utterer be made he be kept under remand to as long a period as practicable with a view of disclosures of his accomplices, and that when he be finally brought to trial he be dealt with with the utmost rigor of the law. Further, we suggest that counterfeiters, when released, be watched—if the masquerade system of police be of any use it would be so in such business, and might make a released counterfeiter the involuntary betrayer of his ante-prison associates. Try and mend your record, gentlemen—it is a little ragged just at present.

CORRECTION.—In an editorial about Spain as a Power in Europe, it appeared as if we had said that Spain had "more than three millions" of inhabitants. We wrote *thirteen* millions, and it is due to our readers to make this correction. While at it, we might as well mention that we referred to it as one of the causes of the decline of Spain that her rulers endeavored to make the people homogeneous "in the course of faith as well as action," while, as printed—"in the course of truth"—it made us advocates of the inquisition and other persecutions.

INDIANA.

The National Teachers' Association—Second Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The Committee on Resolutions were instructed to embody the action of the National Superintendents' Association in regard to the Normal Bureau of Education.

A paper was read by Prof. HAGFORD, of Michigan, upon the relations of the National Government to education.

Prof. PHELPS' paper on the relations of a State to a higher education was fully discussed.

Señor SARMIENTO and his Excellency Gov. MORTON were elected honorary members.

The election of officers resulted as follows: J. M. GREGORY, of Michigan, President; L. VAN BOKKELEN, of Maryland, Secretary.

Rev. JESSE H. JONES, of New-York, delivered an address upon the psychology of St. Paul, being a new interpretation of the relations of flesh and spirit.

Cholera in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The number of cases of cholera reported within the last twenty-four hours, up to noon to-day, is 141, of which 53 were fatal.

OLD WORLD.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Advices from London of Yesterday.

The Question of a Rectified Frontier for France.

The Refusal of Prussia Officially Delivered to the Emperor.

He Explains that His Demand was Made to Satisfy France.

He Acknowledges the Fairness and Justice of the Prussian Argument.

A Gentle Hint to Prussia Concerning Southern Germany.

Peace Delayed by Territorial Questions.

Grand Reception of the Officers of the United States Fleet by Russian Officials.

The Investigation Into the Late Attempt to Assassinate the Czar.

Safe Passage of the Little Yacht "Red, White and Blue" Across the Atlantic.

Disasters to Shipping on the Coast of Africa.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

THE QUESTION OF FRONTIERS.

The Prussian Ambassador Delivers the Reply of his Government to Napoleon's Demand—The Emperor Signifies his Cheerful Acquiescence in the Refusal.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Emperor received the Prussian Ambassador to-day, who delivered the reply of Prussia to the French note, asking an extension of frontier, which Prussia declared to be inadmissable.

NAPOLEON replied that the demand was made to satisfy the public opinion of France. He deemed it just; but acknowledged the fairness of the argument of the Prussian Cabinet. He also said that the present relations should in no case be disturbed, and hoped that Prussia would not overstep the line of the Maine.

The Emperor's Fete.

To-day being the Emperor's *fête* the Bourse was closed.

Official Statement that the French Government Recedes from its Demands.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 16—Noon.

It is officially stated to-day that the French Government has receded from its demand made upon Prussia for an extension of frontier to the Rhine. France does this in the interest of peace, which she desires far more than territorial aggrandizement.

The Moderation of Prussia Invoked—A Hint that She Would Better Restrict her Annexations.

The hope is also expressed by the official journal—the *Moniteur*—that Prussia will not extend her projects of annexation to the German States south of the Maine.

PRUSSIA.

Causes of the Delay of Peace—Territorial Questions in the Way.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The delay of peace is caused, not by political differences, but by territorial questions, and especially the partition of the Federal property.

War Probable with France.

War with France is probably.

ENGLAND.

Arrival at Hastings of the Smallest Vessel that Ever Crossed the Atlantic.

HASTINGS, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The little ship *Red, White and Blue,* of two and a-half tons, from New-York, with two men on board, passed here to-day. All well. Thirty-seven days' passage.

RUSSIA.

Grand Reception of the Officers of the United States Squadron.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The officers of the United States Squadron have been received at the Imperial Palace of Tsarskoe-Selo. Twenty of the officers dined with the Governor at the Palace of Pauloffski.

The entire population were in the gardens of the palace which were illuminated. There was also a display of fireworks, and the United States national airs were played by the band.

The officers visited the Emperor's Palace and the public buildings yesterday.

The Investigation into the Attempt to Assassinate the Czar.

The investigation into the attempt on the life of the Czar has ended. Several accomplices have confessed that the object was a general revolution in Russia, and that two societies, hostile to the Government, named "Orleanization" and "Hell," were at Moscow, acting under orders of the European Revolutionary Committee. Several

Poles, who supplied the seamen, belonged to these societies.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

List of Disasters to Shipping on the East Coast of Africa.

PLYMOUTH, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The steamer *Norseman* reports the following disasters on the east coast of South Africa during the last three weeks:

The iron ship *Stalwart*, from Bombay, with cotton for Liverpool, was abandoned and sunk June 22. The mate and ten of the crew were drowned. The rest of the crew and all the passengers were saved.

The ship *Agincourt*, from Southampton to Hong Kong, foundered June 24. The crew were saved, but the Captain died of exhaustion.

The *Alfred* had been wrecked.

The bark *May Thorn*, of Glasgow, from Bassein, for the United States, had her decks swept on June 21, and the second mate and a seaman were lost.

The Hamburg bark *Hennam* had decks swept and lost one of her crew.

The bark *Shepherd*, of Shields, from Colombo for London, lost mate and two men and was dismasted.

Several other vessels were seriously damaged, but there were no fatal casualties. Anxiety was felt for the fate of other vessels within the influence of the gales.

COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 16—Noon.

At the Bank Court to-day a reduction was made in the rate of discount of the Bank of England from 10 to 8 per cent.

Consols are quoted at 88¼ for money.

United States Five-Twenties are at 68¼.

Latest Financial News.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 16—Evening.

The following are the official quotations at the close of business to-day on the London Stock Exchange:

Consols for money 87⅞.

U. S. Five-Twenties 68.

Illinois Central shares 75.

Erie shares 42½.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, August 16—Noon.

The cotton market is buoyant under the peaceful news, and the reduction of the bank rates.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 16—P. M.

COTTON advanced to-day a quarter of a penny ℔ lb. The sales foot up 20,000 bales; Middling Uplands 14d.

The Breadstuffs market is firm.

Shipping.

LONDON, Wednesday, August 15.

GRAVESEND, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Arrived, ships *Delius*, from New-York, and *Richard*, from St. John, N. B.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, August 15.

Arrived, steamer *Kangaroo*, from New York.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

The mails by the *Cuba* arrived last evening. Our correspondence and extracts from English and Continental papers give an interesting summary of events and opinions in Europe.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

An Amusing bit of Newspaper Literature—Violent Attack on the United States by Prince Polignac, late of the Rebel Army.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 3, 1866.

In a recent leading article, condemnatory of the probable conditions on which peace is about to be concluded in Germany, the new organ of M. DE GIRARDIN, *La Liberté*, insisted that the only means of securing permanent tranquility to Europe will be for all the nations to disband their immense armies, and thus manifest their sincere desire to live on terms of amity with each other. In the course of this article, from the clear pen of M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, a passing allusion was made, in terms of high praise, to the example of the United States, which, immediately after the suppression of the Southern rebellion, dismissed to their homes nine-tenths of their immense army. This eulogium upon the Union gives umbrage to Prince CAMILLE DE POLIGNAC, a French nobleman who served as a General officer in the Confederate army, and who doubtless still feels rather sore at the reflection that he will not turn up in history as a Southern Lafayette. Prince DE POLIGNAC, not having achieved immortality with his sword, now takes to the pen, which he employs with about the same amount of success, to fight the United States, selecting as his battle-ground the columns of the Paris *Presse*, which journal having recently become a French Ministerial organ, is a natural outlet for the superfluous bile of Ex-Confederate soldiers and diplomats, of high and low degree. The following is a translation of M. DE POLIGNAC's letter, which may be regarded as one of the most amusing bits of newspaper literature of the day. The editor of the *Presse*, in the course of a few preliminary lines, says of his noble correspondent, that "no one is better qualified to describe the political state of affairs which has followed the victory of the North over the South." Of this there may be among the readers of the TIMES, judges as competent as the pundit of the Parisian journal.

"*La Liberté*," writes M. DE POLIGNAC, "constitutes itself the advocate of peace, and I do not blame it for so doing, but it ought to select more appropriate examples in support of its theories.

To cite the example of the United States, as a model, in an argument in favor of peace, is a piece of unparalleled rhetorical hardihood. It is literature *à la* BISMARCK.

The article entitled 'Unhealthy Peace'—*Fauler Friede*—attempts to show that the United States have succeeded in solving, by war, grave political questions, so completely as to ensure a durable peace."

As regards the proof, here is the one given in the article:

"Right or wrong, they (the United States) determined to settle by war the question of Slavery and the question of the perpetuity of the Union.

Have they settled those questions?

Yes.

Where is the proof?

The proof is, that immediately after the capture of Richmond, they commenced to disband the army, without even waiting for the conclusion of peace. The proof is that, peace concluded, they sold, at auction all the paraphernalia of war—cannons, muskets, sabres and uniforms. The proof is, that the mass of Generals have returned to pacific occupations.

This is peace, real peace, durable peace, rational peace, the peace we yearn for in Europe.

If, consequently, peace is a compromise loyally accepted by all; if it means disarming, then we say with joy—give us peace!"

May it please the *Liberté*, the imagination of the writer outstrips the truth.

The disbandment of the army was commenced upon the fall of Richmond, I admit; but the United States simply rid themselves of that which was useless after the conquest. This cannot be called disarming.

I admit that a few old army caps were sold; but do we not frequently sell condemned horses?—a measure which M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS would scarcely call disarming?

If to triumph is the synonym of making peace, I admit that the *Liberté* is right.

The States of Europe maintain armies to protect themselves against their neighbors. This plan may be good or bad, I do not propose to discuss it. The United States, previously to the war, also kept a small permanent army, to guard their frontiers from the incursions of the Indians, their only neighbors. This was the application of the same principle.

But have they now abandoned their frontier army? Have they offered to Europe, as M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS asserts they have, the example of a genuine disarming? Alas, no!

The truth is, they have exceeded the custom of European States, by maintaining an army, not to protect, but to govern the country.

The truth is, they have stationed their Northern troops in the States of the South, just as Prussia stations her forces at Frankfort, or in Bohemia.

The truth is, they have continued thus to maintain their troops in the South for more than a year since the war came to a close, and there is no appearance of their being withdrawn.

The truth is, they have placed all their liberties beneath the point of the sabre, beginning with the liberty of the Press, even in the States of the North, where, from 1861 to 1865, upward of twenty journals were suppressed by the Secretary of War, and finishing with liberty of person, which is daily violated, and municipal liberty, which, in the South, no longer exists, except in name.

The truth is, that instead of making an honest peace, they have excluded the States of the South from the Union, after waging war upon them during four years to force them to return to it.

The truth is, they have refused to admit to Congress Representatives from the States of the South, and have taxed these States, though deprived of representation, forgetting the precepts of their ancestors and the principle of their Revolution against the Mother Country.

The truth is, that, far from giving Europe a lesson, they have imitated the old world by centralizing their Government, thus making a revolution backward.

The truth is, finally, that they have done all these things, and are able to persist in them by means of the sabre, and nothing but the sabre.

And this is the example which M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS holds up as a model to Europe! It may perhaps be to the liking of Prussia. After conquering all she wants in Germany, after cantonning her troops all over that country, she may send home her superfluous soldiers, and, crowning themselves with wreaths of oak leaves, her statesmen may then say, "We have made peace."

Such is an American peace—by no means 'unhealthy' for those who impose it, but exceedingly so to those upon whom it is imposed. It has a secret analogy with the process by which teeth are pulled without pain—to the extractor.

Peace, like liberty, has two kinds of admirers—those who admire it for *itself* and those who admire it for themselves.

I do not doubt that M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS may be reckoned among the first of these categories. I hope the same may be said of Prussia, but, as regards the party which now rules in the United States, I have ceased to hope.

(Signed,) CARMILLE DE POLIGNAC."

To this letter the *Liberté* takes the trouble to publish a reply, in the form of a leading article, from the same able pen which had elicited the attack. After reproducing the essential portions of Prince DE POLIGNAC's diatribe, M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS proceeds to refute it step by step. He admits that some repressive measures were, in certain instances, adopted against individuals and newspapers. These acts merely confirm what the writer had often said on the subject of war, to wit, that being organized violence it has everywhere the same violent consequences. "But," continues M. DUVERNOIS, "it is incontestible that even during the war the United States never ceased to enjoy a degree of liberty which would fully satisfy us in normal times. Thus, on St. Patrick's day, 1865, we personally witnessed in the streets of New-York a parade of 50,000 Irishmen, (some of whom had been actors in the riots of the preceding year,) with *hired cannon*. This is rather different from Paris, where two or three hundred merchants, who wish to confer together on purely commercial affairs, are obliged to wait eight days for permission to assemble together at the Lemardelay Rooms."

The writer in the *Liberté* states that before the war the United States maintained a standing army of 12,000 men, for the protection of territory fourteen times the size of France, and inhabited by over 30,000,000 of people. It is also true, he adds, that the United States have at present a larger army, but it does not even now exceed 60,000 men, after having reached the figure of 1,500,000, in January, 1865, and the military appropriations have been reduced from *five hundred millions of dollars to thirty-three millions.*

The concluding passages of M. DUVERNOIS' editorial rejoinder, published at the head of a journal now more widely read than any other political newspaper in France, are worthy of translation entire:

"Considering all things, the Americans have far better reasons than we have for maintaining a standing army. They have but recently suppressed a rebellion, of whose proportions M. DE POLIGNAC is fully cognizant, he having aided it with his sword, and, according to his own statement, the passions of the South, far from having been pacified by defeat, only seek a propitious occasion to break forth anew. In conformity, then, with the European idea, it would only be natural for the United States to keep under arms five or six hundred thousand men, like ourselves, whom nobody threatens.

But the Americans do not reason as we do, and the characteristic feature of their policy, both as regards interior and exterior questions, is their refusal to admit the preventive system.

If at war, they make superhuman efforts to assure victory, recoiling before no sacrifice, multiplying loans, increasing taxes, accepting and putting into practice every useful invention, applying the conscription, and ready, if necessary, to resort to the levy in mass—for they make war like a people who hate it, and wish to be done with it as soon as possible. But peace restored, they hasten to disarm, and do not think themselves called upon to submit to all the burdens of war, under the pretext that war might break out again; on the same principle that if liberty leads to disorders, they limit themselves to suppressing the riot, instead of preventively suppressing liberty, on the plea that it might result in public tumult.

This is the American system in a nut-shell, and we recommend it to Europe as the wisest and most practical, while we condemn the preventive or European system as the most costly and the least efficacious."

This appears to be with me a day of citations. I cannot resist closing my letter with an extract from report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences. Here it is, without further preamble:

M. BABINET, leaving his seat and approaching the desk: The Transatlantic cable has just been laid, as you are all aware. I draw attention to the fact because, while it continues to work it ought to be employed, this time at least, for a useful purpose. It would be interesting to take advantage of the electric communication between Newfoundland and Valentia to determine with precision the longitude of the American station. And there is reason to make haste, for there are very few chances of the transmissions lasting long.

At this point the eccentric *savant* made a series of remarks on the laying of the first cable, in 1858, giving his own theories upon the interruption of communications after the first few dispatches had been transmitted. This time, the cable was modified and improved; but the speaker maintained that it would not resist the corrosive action of the sea-water any better than the one which he, M. BABINET, offered to the inspection of those present.

So saying, M. BABINET produced a piece of heavy telegraph cable, which had been five years at the bottom of the British Channel. The exterior metallic covering was completely eaten off by the salt-water, which had also commenced to affect the central twist. After stating the difference in the sizes of the cable exhibited, and the Atlantic Cable, which is smaller, and averring that the sea-water destroys fully a millimetre (about 1-25th part of an inch) of the metallic coating, every year, M. BABINET added:

"I have every reason to believe that success will, this time, also, be of only ephemeral duration. Let us then take speedy advantage of the opportunity, and since, after previously throwing 18,000,000 of francs into the ocean, 19,000,000 more have been sent to join the first eighteen, let us at least try to obtain the longitude of the American station."

Gen. MORIN—"A longitude at the expense of 18,000,000 would be dear, and I dare say the stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will be of my opinion."

M. BABINET—"It certainly is a rather feeble dividend, but better that than nothing."

To this I venture to add the hope that in this instance, the eminent French savant may not prove infallible. There are plenty of people still living in France who remember having heard M. THIERS once predict that the only railway which would ever be constructed in France was the one then just being built from Paris to St. Germain, a distance of less than twenty miles. Perhaps the longitudinarian of 1866 may be as much out of his reckoning as was the statesman of 1830.

RALPH EASEL.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Napoleon's Mission in Europe—What he Wished and What he Failed to Accomplish.

From the London Times, Aug. 2.

We trust we shall be acquitted of any want of respect for the Emperor NAPOLEON if we express our belief that it is not himself, but only his over-zealous friends and partisans, who claim for him the gifts of omniscience as well as omnipotence. It was not CANUTE, but his courtiers, who were so sure that the might of the ocean's tide would break before the foot of the King's throne. If there are any features especially marked in NAPOLEON's character, they are a discreet reserve and an habitual reticence. It was not he who gave utterance to the boast that "not a cannon should be fired in Europe without the good pleasure of France," not he who threw out that aphorism about the satisfaction of France being a pledge for the world's tranquillity." A difference should be drawn *between what the Emperor really says and what France says through him.* Emphasis and grandiloquence should not be taken too literally. Many of the Emperor's doings, like many of his sayings, *are only the expression of French tendencies toward extravagance.* His policy in Rome and Mexico; his scheme for a great gathering of the Latin races, many of the exploits in which performance did not exactly keep pace with the promise, arose in a great measure from the fact that, although the French Emperor can pretty generally manage to be at one with the France of the day, he *is not sure to find himself in harmony with the France of the morrow.*

The Emperor of the French, we are sure, never wished it to be said, as it has been said, that he even dreamt of bullying Prussia into the armistice of Nikolsburg. He had put forth his Auxerre programme, and taken a neutral ground in the great German contest. He had been appealed to by Austria as a mediator, and had accepted the cession of Venetia, but, unable to bend either Prussia or Italy to his wishes, he had fallen back on his expectant attitude, suffered what was now his province to be overrun by the Italians, and abandoned Austria to that evil fortune which brought her Prussian enemy in sight of St. Stephen's steeple. As Austria's proposal could not be made acceptable to Prussia, it was natural that the Mediator, bent as he was on making peace on any terms, should endeavor to bring Austria to accede to Prussia's terms. But it is idle to think that he would assume toward vanquished Austria, or toward unsuccessful Italy, the threatening tone he would have deemed inexpedient in his dealings with triumphant Prussia. Idolaters are ever bent on making to themselves a God after their own image, and the flatterers of Princes seem to think they can please them best when they invest them with their own petty malice and ungenerous jealousies. NAPOLEON was too wise not to perceive that the Auxerre programme was grounded on a false basis. The whole world was not less out in its reckoning than he was when he thought the war in Germany and Italy would last long enough to bring all the parties concerned to utter exhaustion, so as to place them all at the mercy of the expectant neutral. The war did not last as many weeks as it was expected to last months, and one of the belligerents, far from losing strength by it, came out of it with a *prestige* that multiplied its strength a hundredfold. There was no longer room, the Emperor saw, for the Napoleonic schemes of a "rectified Prussia," a "renovated Austria," and a "reorganized Bund." Far less was there any hope of a "compensation to France for aggrandized neighbors," or "an appeal to the vote of neighboring districts." The cannon had thundered without the consent of France, and matters were to be settled according to that *ultima ratio*, without any opportunity for France to have a hand in it. Prussia signed the Nikolsburg Armistice, *not from deference to M. Benedetti but simply because she had carried all the points she had insisted upon.* Italy accepted the suspension of hostilities and the preliminaries of peace, not because she was moved by the eloquence of Prince NAPOLEON, *but because, though the fortune of war was inexorably against her by land and sea, all her objects had been substantially achieved.* Finally, Austria, bowed to necessity, not because she had any hope that the French Emperor could break her fall, but because she was by this time aware of the mistake she had committed in applying for foreign aid—because she knew that it was not for the interest of Prussia to press her advantage beyond certain limits, and that the sole cause of enmity being removed, that enmity could yet be turned to friendship. * * *

Having achieved so much, the Emperor of the French deems himself well acquitted of his blessed task of peacemaker, and repairs to Vichy, where an admiring multitude greets him with triumphal arches inscribed to the *Médiateur et Sauveur de l'Europe.* There, in comparative quiet and solitude, he will have leisure to contemplate the great fact of a German nationality rising in gigantic proportions on the very borders of his Empire, and of an Austria, completely excluded from both Germany and Italy, relying upon what Germanism there may still be in her oldest hereditary domains and in her army to hold her own against the exorbitant pretensions of Czechs, Magyars, Slavonians, Croatians and Illyrians, already storming at the very doors of the HAPSBURGS' Palace, and affording by their clamor the best clue to the mystery of a great State submitting at the first stroke of adversity, and purchasing peace on the enemy's own terms, notwithstanding the vast and partly unbroken army on whose valor and fidelity, according to all testimony, the most perfect reliance could be placed.

Good out of Evil for Austria—Her Future Relations with Germany.

From the London Times, Aug. 4.

The condition of life for Austria *is that she should remain German.* By withdrawing altogether from the German Confederacy, by allowing Prussia an uncontrolled ascendancy over the whole Fatherland, Austria has not only disarmed the wrath of her adversary, but has actually enlisted him in her behalf. As an ally and dependent on the great State that Prussia is trying to constitute in Germany, Austria is entitled to the future sympathy and support of her conqueror. As soon as Austria ceases to be a rival *she becomes a natural ally and auxiliary to Prussia*, and as such it is for the interest of Prussia not only that she should retain as much of her strength as this war will leave her, but also that her strength should be founded, as it was before, on the supremacy of her German over her non-German elements. Blood is thicker than water, and it is not to be expected that Prussia, after working out her purpose with her rival, would suffer the Magyar, the Pole or the Slave to have the upper hand of his German fellow-subject, or to destroy that German organization which has been the secret of Austrian strength for so many centuries. For the interest of Prussia and of all Germany Austria *must either continue to be what she is, or she must cease to exist.* It is through Austria only that the banks of the Danube, the Black Sea, the Adriatic, and the Mediterranean are opened to German enterprise. Left to themselves alone with their fellow-subjects, the German Austrians might soon be overpowered; and Austria would find herself in the condition of the "Sick Man" of the Bosphorus, at the head of a feeble ruling race, against whom the subject races would invoke the assistance of powerful neighbors. All of Austria that was lost to Germany would easily fall a prey to Russia on the east and to Italy on the south. But against any chance of a further dissolution of the HAPSBURG Monarchy Prussia at the head of Germany could easily provide. A timely conclusion of peace leaves Austria in possession of her army; and that army, although freely recruited among all the people of the Empire, is, owing to the prevalence of officers from all parts of Germany, a strictly German institution. The mere strength of "big battalions" and the support of a neighbor who was but yesterday an enemy would seem to be but a poor basis on which to ground the freedom or the dignity of a State; but it is not easy to devise a better state of things for Austria; and, after all, whatever may be said of the brilliant qualities of the Pole or Hungarian, there is no doubt that all the civilization which can ever make its way to those Eastern regions must necessarily be the result of the spread of German influence there.

Austria the Architect of her Own Downfall.

From the Paris Siecle, Aug. 1.

The persons who are irritated at this moment by the success of Prussia have only themselves and their policy to thank for it. They encouraged Austria to the utmost. They applauded her for not coming to the Congress. They insulted, in every possible way, Italy and her future prospects; they told her that her pretensions were insane, that France would abandon her, having already had far too much trouble with her affairs; they overwhelmed her defenders with sarcasm. Let them not, therefore, feel so much exasperation because Austria has been vanquished, and obliged in her double fall, to abandon Venice to Italy and Germany to her rival. Had she followed our advice instead of listening to our adversaries, she would have given up Venetia with a good grace; had she come to the Congress, Prussia, isolated, would have been far less exacting, the German dispute would have been arranged without any combat, and the existence of the throne itself of the HAPSBURGS would not be a problem at this moment. One may very well say to Austria and her friends: it is you that have brought all this about; you must only excuse yourselves. Such, however, being the result, we may ask if the humiliation of that Power is so great a misfortune after all. Has not that result been sought for, in every possible way, by great French politicians for more than three hundred years? Was it the policy of FRANCIS I., HENRY II., HENRY IV., RICHELIEU, MAZARIN, LOUIS XIV., the First and Second Republics, the Empire, and the elder and younger branches of the Bourbons? Was it to augment Austrian influence in Italy that LOUIS PHILLIPPE threw down the gauntlet to that Power at Ancona in 1834, and that, in 1859, the chief of the new dynasty in France proclaimed Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic? Likewise, when we see the clerical and counter-revolutionary journals shedding bitter tears over the fall of Austria, and crying out that Rome has no longer any defenders, should not those tears enlighten us? Should they not tell us that it is one of our enemies that has been vanquished? Granted—perhaps we shall be told—but in the place of Austria there arises another military Power, with twenty-five millions of men. We reply that when the struggle between France and the House of Austria first began, the little France of FRANCIS I. only numbered a few millions of men, while the sun never set in the vast States of the Emperor CHARLES V. Where, then, is the sense, at the present day, of that timid policy which consists in wanting to have other Powers weak in order that France herself might be stronger? Our greatness lies in ourselves, not in the weakness of others. France, educated and free, has nothing to fear as long as her heart shall continue to be great.

Attempted Insurrection in Hungary.

From the Paris Temps, Aug. 3.

It will be remembered that at the commencement of the war the Hungarian emigration entered into relations with the Governments of Prussia and Italy; that KOSSUTH, the ex-dictator, had an interview with VICTOR EMMANUEL on the eve of the departure of that Prince for the army; that Gen. KLAPKA, the defender of the fortress of Comorn in 1849, was with King WILLIAM at the battle of Sadowa; that a Prussian proclamation was addressed to the Hungarians with the view of separating them from the empire of Austria, and that an intention of stipulating at the peace for the re-establishment of the Hungarian Constitution of 1848, was even attributed to the cabinets of Berlin and Florence. It will also be remembered that on several occasions the organization had been talked about of a legion formed of Hungarian soldiers who had fallen into the hands of the Prussians in the Bohemian campaign, and were disposed to aid, under the orders of Gen. KLAPKA, in promoting a revolutionary movement in their country. The pacific issue of the Nickolsburg negotiations and the silence with regard to Hungary of the preliminaries of peace must have proved, as in 1859, when the peace of Villafranca was signed, a cruel deception to the Magyar *emigrés.* However, according to the news which we this day receive from Vienna, Gen. KLAPKA persisted notwithstanding in his plans. Setting out from the extreme south of Prussian Silesia, at the head of a certain number of those volunteers of whom we have just spoken, he is said to have appeared within the last few days upon the northern frontier of Hungary, at the entrance of the valley of the Waag, a river which runs north and south and joins the Danube at Comorn. Two Vienna papers, the *Presse* and the *Wanderer*, declare that this attempted invasion has completely failed; that the companions of the Hungarian leader have abandoned him in order to rejoin their respective regiments; that the people everywhere turned a deaf ear to the insurrectionary appeals, and that Gen. KLAPKA has been compelled to return to Oderberg, the point he set out from. It would seem, indeed, despite the present demoralized state of the empire of Austria, that Gen. KLAPKA's enterprise could have only negative chances from the moment Prussia and Italy ceased to yield it any support. We must, however, await fuller information.

Count Bismarck and the People of Frankfort.

The following is the text of the dispatch which Count von BISMARCK addressed to Gen. von RODEN, the commandant at Frankfort.

The previous measures having failed to produce any effect up to the present time, you will have to adopt the following proceedings, commencing from 6 o'clock on the evening of the 26th of July: 1. Suspension of all communication by post, telegraph and railway. 2. Closing of taverns and all public places. 3. Men or merchandise to be prevented from leaving or coming into the city.

BISMARCK.

This dispatch was communicated to the Senate and Chamber of Commerce.

One of Austria's Tardy Allies.

From the Nord.

The majority of our readers are probably unaware that the military events which have just occurred in Germany have taken place without the participation of the army of the Principality of Lichtenstein, as the military force of that State has only just been mobilized. Austria has no great cause to regret this delay, for it is doubtful if the military cooperation in question would have contributed to retrieve the disaster of Sadowa, since the army of Lichtenstein numbers only ninety men. It is a curious fact that the people of that State having refused to contribute the funds necessary for the mobilization of the force, the Prince paid the expenses out of his private purse.

FRANCE.

Asylums in France for Mutilated Workmen—Scheme Proposed by the Emperor.

The Emperor of France has addressed the following letter to the Minister of State:

ST. CLOUD, July 28.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: The decree of the 8th of March, which founded the Asylums of Vincennes and Vesinet, directs that those establishments shall receive not only convalescent workmen, but also those who have been mutilated in the course of their work. For those who prefer to remain with their families the admissions can be converted into an annual or monthly subvention, fixed by an administrative commission.

However, up to this time the credits devoted to this foundation, and arising from a payment of one per cent. on the amount of the public works adjudged in the City of Paris and its suburbs, have only permitted it to afford succor to convalescents, the mutilated workmen being deprived of assistance.

It appears to me just to realize in a more general manner with regard to these, latter the promises of the decree of 1855; and to that effect it is necessary to employ other resources besides those which were at first created.

I should consider it useful, in the first place, to call for the assistance of the persons themselves interested, whom it is not proper to discharge from the care of every foresight. From them might be asked a voluntary and moderate contribution. To the produce of that subscription would be added the sums arising from the payment of one per cent. effected on the public works executed by the State, the department and the communes. That would be a sort of assurance fund, receiving a subvention. It would be administered by the Government, and might take the name of *Caisse des Invalids de Travail.*

Its object would be to aid—first, workmen of the towns and country districts, who, after having assured themselves, should receive in the exercise of their labors wounds entailing a continuous incapacity for work; second, the widows of those who, in similar conditions, should have lost their lives.

It would be useful to come to an understanding with the railway companies, that they should consent to the necessary deductions on the amount of their works, in return for the same advantages accorded, to the men in their employment.

According to this organization, the individuals assured personally, or by their directors, would alone have the right, as is seen, to a pension for themselves or to assistance for their widows.

In supposing that the retention of 1 per cent. exercised on the amount of all the public works above enumerated should bring in four millions a year, and that the subscription of a certain number of workmen amounts to one million, the revenue of the Caisse would be five millions annually; and, in estimating the average duration of the pensions at 20 years, there would be means of giving about 800 pensions of 300f. a year to the victims of labor.

I request you to come to an understanding with the Ministers of the Interior and of Public Works to draw up on the above bases a draft of decree, in concert with the Council of State.

On which, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping.

NAPOLEON."

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Speech of Lord Derby at the Ministerial Dinner.

At the Ministerial Dinner at the Mansion House, on the 1st inst., Lord DERBY, after referring to the war between Austria and Prussia, thus spoke of the Atlantic telegraph: But, my Lords, peace has its triumphs as well as war, and no greater triumph, I think, can have been achieved than that which has been accomplished within the last few days in the renewed success of the attempt to bind by the electric telegraph the two great continents of Europe and America, and more especially to unite this country with the great American republic, with which we have so many ties in common—community of language, community of origin, and community, if not of institutions, at least of the principles upon which those institutions are founded. Every reason of interest and attachment leads us to desire that between ourselves and America there should be a most intimate and permanent union. Now, I received to-day at half-past 1 o'clock a telegram dated from New-York, this morning, informing me, among other things, of the arrival of a British vessel at New-York yesterday evening. I ask those who are connected with the commerce of this country and with its great trading interests whether, looking forward, they can imagine or conceive the effect which may be accomplished by this great undertaking when London and New-York are thus brought, not within weeks or days or even hours, but almost within minutes of each other? Is there any limit to the consequences which may be anticipated from so close a union of two such countries? It is impossible that on such an occasion as this I should not bear my testimony—and I am sure the same will be borne by all present—to the energy, the perseverance, the indomitable spirit shown amid the greatest difficulties and discouragements by those who have for a second time brought this enterprise to a satisfactory conclusion. May God grant that this link, now safely established between this country and America, may long continue to unite the two kindred peoples in a bond of harmony and of friendship!

HAVANA.

A Twenty Days' Quarantine Ordered for all United States Vessels—Transportation of Criminals—Reported Resignation of the Captain-General.

HAVANA, Sunday, Aug. 12.

The steamer *Columbia* came out of quarantine on Friday. On account of the detention caused by the quarantine, she does not sail until this morning, and the steamer *Hendrick Hudson*, on her arrival from Philadelphia, was ordered into observation for five days, the Spanish Consul at that port stating in the Bill of Health that the cholera had appeared there. I am informed by a respectable house of this city that the Captain-General has declared all the ports of the United States foul, and ordered a strict quarantine against all vessels arriving thence for twenty days. Preparations are being made at Mariel, about forty miles west of Havana, with this view. The Captain-General is also causing the arrest and transportation of all criminals or notoriously bad characters who have been twice or more times in jail to the Island of Fernando Poo. It is being quietly and secretly done, but nevertheless *is* being done. It is rumored that the Captain-General is very much disgusted with the state of affairs on this Island, and has tendered his resignation.

Business is very dull. No freights. United States Exchange 23 to 24 per cent. discount.

MARYLAND.

Termination of the Steamboat Opposition on the Chesapeake—Postponement of the Dedication of the Antietam Cemetery.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The great steamboat opposition on the Chesapeake Bay, which has been carried on for the past fifteen months between the Old Bay Line and the new or Leary Line, was to-day terminated by a settlement which involves, it is said, the payment to ARTHUR LEARY and C. K. GARRISON, of New-York, of a quarter of a million of dollars, the purchase by the old line of the fine steamer *George Leary*, and the old line being left in full possession of the valuable Baltimore and Norfolk routes.

The dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery, which was to have taken place on the anniversary of the battle of the 16th of September, has been postponed for one year, in consequence of the inability to have the necessary arrangements completed in season for the coming anniversary.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Official Report on the Casualties of the Late Riot—An Address from Judge Howell on the Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 16.

An extra has been issued containing a card from the official military authorities in regard to the late riots, which puts down the total number known to be killed at thirty-eight; the severely wounded at forty-eight, and the slightly wounded at ninety-eight.

Judge HOWELL, *pro tem.* President of the Convention of 1864, is out in an address to the loyal people of Louisiana endeavoring to show the legality of that body, but says nothing regarding its reassembling.

TENNESSEE.

An Altercation at Nashville—The Mayor Attacks a Lawyer.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

W. MATT. BROWN, Mayor, assailed Lawyer REDFORD in the latter's office to-day, on account of the personalities used by REDFORD in his recent speech before the Negro Convention.

Hon. M. BURNS has been elected President of the Nashville and Clarksville Railroad, and Mr. JAMES Superintendent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 16.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH AND THE NEW-YORK FINANCIERS.

Secretary McCULLOCH, on the day he left this city to go upon his late trip, received a letter from thirty-six firms of bankers and financiers of New-York, advising him to make weekly or periodical sales of the gold that accumulates in the Treasury. Since his return Mr. McCULLOCH has given respectful attention to this letter, but I learn he does not regard it as imperative that he should make a formal reply. In the main, and in fact, generally he agrees with the views expressed by the writers; but there are considerations not touched upon by these very respectable firms, which determine the Secretary against making sales of the Government gold just now. Among these considerations may be mentioned the threatening or unsettled aspect of affairs in Europe. Whilst this unsettled condition of things continues, it is better that the Government should be strong in gold, and that the amount on hand should not be reduced so as to leave the market within the control of the gold gamblers. Information has been received here of the existence of a combination of speculators in New-York whose object is to run gold up to 200, and it is believed they could carry out their purpose were the Secretary to reduce the amount of gold in the Treasury, as suggested by firms of bankers above referred to.

QUEEN EMMA AT MOUNT VERNON.

Queen EMMA is still in Washington, and employed her time to-day in making a visit with her suite to Mount Vernon, where she was conducted through the spacious grounds and mansion, noting each point of interest, and expressing her admiration of the scenery and surroundings. The tomb of WASHINGTON was visited, where the Queen gave evidence of her knowledge of the history of the Father of his country, and seemed particularly interested in contemplating the republican simplicity of the locality. The party returned to their hotel this evening where they were visited by delegations from several tribes of Indians now in this city.

QUEEN EMMA AND THE INDIANA DELEGATION.

Queen EMMA visited Mount Vernon to-day, and this evening, at about 9 o'clock, she gave audience to several delegations of Indians, who were introduced by Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, CHAS. E. MIX. The tribes represented were: Choctaws, under charge of Gov. PETER P. PATCHLYNN; Chickasaws, in charge of Gov. WINCHESTER COLBERT, Southern Cherokees and Pawnees; among the latter two squaws and one papoose. The latter tribe are of the Simon-pure savage type, and almost wholly absorbed the attention of Her Majesty, who examined curiously their dress, shield, bow and arrows, trinkets, &c., &c. The Queen also manifested the liveliest interest in the papoose, and the children of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. It appears Her Majesty intended a trip to the Indian territories of North America for the purpose of observing the savages, their mode of life, &c., and hearing that several tribes were represented by delegations in this city, she sent for them, and therefore the visit to her parlors this evening. The Queen will not make the contemplated trip to the Indian Territory. Her curiosity was fully gratified this evening as to the savages.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

The delay in the printing of the revised Internal Revenue Laws, of which 25,000 copies were ordered by Congress, is occasioned by the time taken at the Treasury Department to prepare the copy for the index. The text has been printed for more than a week.

DELEGATES FROM THE CONVENTION.

A good many delegates to the Philadelphia Convention arrived here to-night. The committee to wait upon the President is expected here in the morning, but it is understood they will not present the address to Mr. JOHNSON until Saturday morning. DEAN RICHMOND is among the arrivals to-night.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

Gen. BAIRDS official report of the New-Orleans riot has been completed, and was to-day forwarded to Gen. GRANT by Gen. SHERIDAN. Such is the information received here by telegram to-night.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed Robert E. Peterson, of Pennsylvania, and Charles B. Norton, of New York, to be United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. Col. B. R. Bolling, of Kentucky, has received the appointment of Surveyor of Customs for the port of Louisville.

FORNEY'S PHILADELPHIA SPEECH.

Surprise and indignation are expressed here, among all classes, at the incendiary character of the speech of Col. FORNEY, made last night in response to the call of a few would-be rioters in Philadelphia. Even those of his own Radical persuasion, who have been indiscriminate supporters of FORNEY, are surprised that he should have been so intemperate, as they express it, and all other classes are indignant at this attempt to incite the mob to acts of violence. Every one here interprets FORNEY's remarks to mean about this: Inasmuch as you did not kill off some dozens of rebels and copperheads, it is well, and your fortitude in resisting the temptation is Christian, and more than human; but you would have been forgiven if you had slaughtered these men, and its a pity you did not do the deed. A more uncharitable, incendiary harangue than this—I cry you don't, but I wish you had—speech, has not been uttered since the commencement of the war. Such is the judgment passed on it here.

THE CHOLERA IN SAVANNAH.

Surgeon CALEB W. HORNER, chief medical officer of the Freedman's Bureau, has received a dispatch from Dr. LAWTON, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Bureau in Georgia, giving an account of the rise and progress of the cholera in Savannah. He states that the disease appeared simultaneously at several points, and was doubtless introduced by the deserting soldiers from Tybee Island. It yields very readily to treatment, but is well marked. Surgeon LAWTON says further, that thus far the disease exists in but a few cases in this city; but if it spreads, and many freed people have it, he would open the hospital to the citizens, upon agreement of the city authorities to furnish physicians, meat, ice, brandy, &c.

MEXICO.

The Reported Defection of Gen. Lozada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Advices from Tepec, Mexico, to the 31st ult., partially confirm the report of the defection of LOZADA, who has not actually joined the Liberals, but refuses to obey MAXIMILIAN.

Fire in East Birmingham, Penn.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 16.

A destructive fire occurred at East Birmingham, near Pittsburgh, this morning, originating in the rear of Schell's Hotel, and communicating to the adjoining houses. Eight buildings were destroyed, including the Welsh Church. The buildings were mostly dwellings. Loss, $20,000; mostly insured in Pennsylvania offices.

The American Scientific Convention.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The American Scientific Convention reassembled this morning.

A number of members at large and members from Buffalo were elected.

Prof. HALL read a paper on the geological structure of Southern Minnesota.

The discussion on the theory of the facial formation of the St. Lawrence was resumed.

Cholera in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 16.

There were forty-four deaths from cholera during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning, of which nineteen were whites and twenty-two black and three not stated.

The Cholera in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Aug. 16.

The Board of Health report this afternoon says there are no new cases of cholera, either in the city or at Camp Jackson, since yesterday at noon.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Seventy-eight deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

Cholera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The cholera report at the Board of Health up to noon to-day showed twenty new cases, six of which proved fatal.

The Overland Mail and Union Pacific Railroad.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Hereafter the overland mail coach will run in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad from Manhattan, one hundred miles west of here, with a general office at Leavenworth. The last overland coach left here to-day.

Disaster to the Yacht Squadron.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, Aug. 16.

The American Yacht Squadron, of New-York, were caught in a gale off Newport last night. The *Maggie* and the *Calypso* ran aground in the Roads, but got off safely this morning. The *Seadrift* put into Stonington. The *Eva* led the squadron all the way from New-London. They will possibly break up here.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR active, and advanced 15c.@25c. WHEAT firm, at an advance of 1½c.@2c.; sales at $1 63½@$1 63¾ for Old, and $1 80@$1 82 for New No. 1, and $1 21 for Old, and $1 75@$1 76 for New No. 2. CORN active, at 57½c.@58½c. for No. 1, and 56c.@57c. for No. 2. OATS firm, at 28c.@28½c. for No. 1, and 26c.@26½c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet; sales at $2 28½ free. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork advanced 50c.; sales at $33 50. FREIGHTS steady; Corn 7½c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 18,500 bushels Wheat, 160,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 130,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales 200 bbls. Extra State from No. 1 Spring Wheat, $10 25. WHEAT quiet; car lots No. 1 Milwaukee, at $2 10. CORN—Sales, in the morning, 94,000 bush., at 69c. for No. 2, and 70c. for No. 1; in the afternoon, 16,000 bush. No. 1, at 69c.@69½c. OATS quiet. BARLEY nominal. RYE is dull. PORK, $34. LARD, 21c. for city, and 21½c.@22c. for Western. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Wheat, 15½c.; Corn, 12½c.; Oats, 8½c. to New-York; Wheat, 13½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats 7c., to Albany. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,476 bbls.; Corn, 198,568 bush. CANAL EXPORTS—Corn, 163,420 bush.; Oats, 15,726, and Rye, 17,800.

At his Post Again.

The celebrated Dr. VON EISENBERG, whose skill we have had occasion to record frequently, and who, as our readers may remember, was burned out by the destructive fire in Broadway, has, through the kindness of his numerous patients, (who have derived great benefit from his unrivaled skill and his unremitting attention) opened an office, with most magnificent consulting rooms, at No. 251 Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth-street. Those suffering from impaired sight, deafness, catarrh, sore throat, asthma and pulmonary diseases, have now an opportunity of consulting this eminent physician, who has, at least, the honesty to say if the patient can be cured or not.—*New-York Express.*

A "Single-handed Contest."

"The challenge was accepted by the Agent of the Willcox & Gibbs, and no other kind of Sewing-machine being in competition, it was left for these two—one representing the old double-thread, 'lock' or 'shuttle-stitch' *class*, and the other the new, single-thread, 'twisted loop-stitch' *class*—by this *single-handed contest*, to *decide the relative merits of these two classes of Sewing-machines.*" The result of this remarkable "Trial"—a trial at which every "point of merit" claimed for either machine was submitted to the *unerring test of practical work*—" was that *the Willcox & Gibbs won the victory*" over its double-thread competitor—" *by the extraordinary superiority of* THIRTY-FIVE DISTINCT POINTS OF MERIT, DECIDED IN ITS FAVOR—*against two points only, decided in favor of its opponent!*"—Report of "Grand Trial."—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

The Great Napoleon was fond of Violets, and cultivated them for their fragrance at St. Helena; but what is the scent of the violet, or of any combination of garden flowers, when compared with the perfume of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS? Let the ladies answer.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Notice.—HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists respectfully notify their friends and the public, that their business will not be interrupted by the fire, as they have a full stock at their other stores, and all orders will be attended to with promptness and dispatch. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 399, 511 and 756 Broadway and 17th-st., corner 4th-av.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple-flange Fire-proof Safes, Burglar-proof Vaults, &c. Also, large assortment second-hand Safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

The Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use.* ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, New-York, new and elegant styles of Wedding Cards just received.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

BARRET.—On Friday, Aug. 10, at the Fifth-av. Hotel, New-York, the wife of Alexander Barret, Esq., of Henderson, Ky., and Staten Island, of a son.

MARRIED.

DUMARESQ—HURLBERT.—In Boston, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at the Brattle-st. Church, by Rev. Dr. Putnam, PHILIP K. DUMARESQ, of China, to Miss SOPHIE A. HURLBERT, of Newtonville, Mass.

STUART—JONES.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, at the Church of the Redeemer, by Rev. Dr. Tripp, GEO. A. W. STUART to RACHAEL A., daughter of the late Joshua I. Jones. No cards.

STEAD—FRENCH.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Joseph Wilson, GEORGE AMBLER STEAD, Esq., of Leeds, England, to EMILY CHARLOTTE, fourth daughter of the late Thomas French, Esq., of Ballinasloe, Ireland.

DIED.

[illegible].—At [illegible], on Tuesday, Aug. 14, CARL E., infant son of [illegible] L. and M. Virginia [illegible].

FINCH.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, [illegible] P. M., the relatives and friends of MARY FINCH, wife of Jerome Finch, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at No. 413 [illegible]. [illegible]

HARBECK.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, July [illegible], [illegible] of Wm. H. and [illegible] Harbeck, of this City. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 209 9th-av., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 21, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

HENRY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, from the effect of wounds received at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, [illegible], youngest son of Sarah and the late James Henry, aged [illegible] years and 3 months. Relatives and friends of the family, and the officers and members of the [illegible] N. Y. V., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his mother's residence, No. 3 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

LUDLUM.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Aug. 16, JOSEPH LUDLUM, in the 77th year of his age. The remains will be interred in the Methodist vault this (Thursday) at 5 o'clock.

MACKAY.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, AMELIA, wife of Alexander Mackay, aged [illegible] years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 209 Raymond-st., (Ashland-place,) Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

McKAY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, AMELIA BRIDGEMAN, wife of Geo. J. McKay, in the 28th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] 6th-av., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MULLANY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 6½ P. M., CORDELIA M., wife of A. Jackson Mullany, of Mobile, Ala. Funeral services at Ascension Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and her brothers, Col. J. C. Burnham, and her brothers-in-law, [illegible], and John R. Mullany, are invited to attend without further invitation.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, at Pelham, Westchester County, Commander WILLIAM SETON OGDEN, U. S. Navy. The funeral will take place on Friday, the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester. Cars will leave the Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st., at 1:30 P. M. for Mott Haven, where carriages will be waiting the arrival of the train.

PLYMPTON.—On Friday, Aug. 10, at Galveston, Texas, of cholera, Lieut.-Col. P. W. L. PLYMPTON, 17th U. S. Infantry, in the 40th year of his age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PEIRCE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at Glen Cove, L. I., ALLEN PEIRCE, son of the late Capt. John A. Peirce, of this City. Funeral from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RISLEY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, JOHN RISLEY, at his residence, No. 57 Lafayette-st., Newark, N. J., in his 90th year. Friends are invited, without further notice, to the funeral at the Fifth Baptist Church, Prospect-st., this day, (Friday,) the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

RAE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, of disease of the kidneys, JOHN RAE, native of Kelso, Scotland, aged 69 years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 80 7th-st., Hoboken, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

☞ Kelso papers please copy.

SHELDON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, at his residence near Tarrytown, HENRY SHELDON, formerly of New-York. The funeral will take place from Christ Church, Tarrytown on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

TRYON.—At Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 16, ANGELETTE, aged 60 years, wife of John Tryon. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN BRUNT.—At the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Isaac Seymour, Peekskill, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, GEORGINE L. VAN BRUNT, aged 7 years. Funeral will take place at St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, this day, (Friday,) Aug. 17, at 12½ P. M.

WEEKS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, at South Norwalk, Conn., MATHEW HENRY WEEKS, formerly of New-York City. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at South Norwalk, on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 2 P. M. Trains leave New-York at 11:30 and 12:15.

WELLWOOD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, at Atlanticville, L. I., ALEXIS CALDWELL, only child of Joseph T. and Kate M. Wellwood, aged 2 months.

☞ Pennsylvania papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, in his 21st year, THOMAS, youngest son of Sarah E. and the late Peter D. Wright. The friends of the family are invited to the funeral from his late residence, No. 225 West 27th-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J.

☞ Canada and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL—1866.
CLOTHING.
JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,
Have now on hand and are prepared to offer to
WHOLESALE BUYERS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING
Ever in the market, which will be sold
VERY LOW.
They request all buyers to examine this stock at their
STORE, Nos. 55 and 57 WHITE-ST.,
First store west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.
AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
have removed to
NO. 34 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.
Factory, Hudson City, N. J.

STODDARD'S
CHOLERA SPECIFIC:
A SURE PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR
CHOLERA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
SUMMER COMPLAINTS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, ETC.

Its action is IMMEDIATE and EFFICACIOUS. Its virtues have been tested by thousands since the Cholera Season of 1849. Physicians USE and RECOMMEND it. All admit it to be the BEST COMPOUND KNOWN for the complaints for which it is designed.

STODDARD & BURTON, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, and by DUDLEY & STAFFORD, DEMAS BARNES & CO., and F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York City.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York Agents.

THE NATIONAL FREEMASON.

Will appear Sept. 1st as a weekly, containing a likeness and the masonic history of President Johnson. Agents supplied through the American News Co. Office of THE NATIONAL FREEMASON, No. 39 Nassau-st. N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer ETNA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18 will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the uptown offices, as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PIONEER JOHNSON UNION CLUB.—The Executive Committee will meet at their "headquarters" THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 17, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

H. O. PARKE, Chairman.

J. HERON, Secretary.

CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Liver disease and piles can only be permanently cured by the newly-discovered Positive Remedies, extracted from plants. Explanatory circular on all diseases, one stamp. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

AN ORDER ON "VAIL, HATTER," awaits check No. 150. One customer, *every day*, receives a $9 hat order, *free of charge*. SMITH & FOWLER, Men's Furnishing—retail department, No. 3 Park-row.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 616 Broadway.

TO ALL WHO WANT TO KNOW.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how to restore your sight, and give up spectacles, without the aid of doctor or medicine, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how uncomfortable trusses may be thrown aside, and comfort and cure obtained by the ruptured, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet mailed free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW valuable information suited to the married, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
The Second Edition, for August, of
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
IS NOW READY. CONTENTS:

I.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to purchasing Tickets, Checking Baggage, Railway Maps, Railway Time-Tables, &c., &c.
II.—ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing the Principal Routes of Travel West, East, North and South. These maps of routes are indispensable to the traveler.
III.—NEARLY THREE HUNDRED TIME-TABLES, giving the Time of the Departure and Arrival of the various Trains throughout the United States and the Canadas—every important route indicated by map.
IV.—INDEX TO THE NAMES of nearly Ten Thousand Stations, Towns, Villages and Cities situated upon the Railways of the United States and the Canadas, many of which are represented upon the maps of the principal routes of travel.
V.—TOURIST GUIDE TO THE WATERING PLACES—Springs and Places of Fashionable Resort, including the White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Lake Memphremagog, Long Branch, Lake George, Wyoming Valley, Cape May, Newport, &c., &c.
VI.—MONTHLY ACCOUNTS OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.
VII.—Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel, &c., &c.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE is for sale upon all the principal railways, at all the principal bookstores, book, periodical and news depots, and at nearly all the principal railway offices and hotels throughout the United States and the Canadas.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

THE BOUDOIR—THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.
SEPTEMBER NUMBER NOW READY.
A beautiful Paper. Price 10 cts. Sold by Newsdealers.

AGENTS WANTED for the only work of the kind yet published—the book for every household, containing popular biographies of the
HEROES OF THE WAR,
Who brought the great rebellion to a triumphant close—to be found in J. T. HEADLEY'S latest and best work, entitled "Grant and Sherman; their Campaigns and Generals." Complete in one large volume, with 30 steel portraits, battle scenes and maps. The most attractive work ever offered to agents. Send for terms and territory. Address

E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
CLOSING PRICES.
New-York, Aug 15, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	110¼	110½	June, 7-30	105⅜	105⅝
Coupon, '81	110¾	110⅞	July, 7-30	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Regist'd, '62	107¼	107½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	109¾	110	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	113½	113¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	107	107¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¾	113¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	107½	107¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¾	112¼
10-40 Registered	96½	97	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110¾	111¼
10-40 Coupon	100½	100¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108½	109
N.Y. Bounty Loan	104¼	104¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	107¼	107¾
Gold	151⅛	151⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	107	107¼
August, 7-30	105⅞	106	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106⅞

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD.

CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS.
Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.
Address or call on
KIDD, PIERCE & CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

LEES & WALLER,
BANKERS,
No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.
Drafts at sight and Letters of Credit issued on the Bank of California.
Accounts current opened, Foreign Exchange negotiated, and deposits in coin or currency for specific periods received on terms which will be made known upon application.
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco.
CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
ALL PAID UP IN GOLD COIN.
D. O. MILLS, President. W. C. RALSTON, Cashier,
Agents in New-York.
LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON FOR SALE.
Transfers of money to California by mail or telegraph: Mining Stocks and other California securities bought and sold on order. Coupons cashed, collections made and all kinds of financial business between New-York, San Francisco and the Upper Coast transacted.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD.
No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.
A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE.
200 shares Broadway National Bank.
100 shares Fourth National Bank.
100 shares Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad.
[illegible] shares Williamsburgh Gas Light Co.
By W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. [illegible] Pine-st.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of said Company, payable in twenty years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It extends up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC CABLE TEL'P CO., OF N. Y., No. 38 NEW-ST., AND No. 38 BROAD-ST., Room 29.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO A LIMITED number of Shares to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at this office on TUESDAY, Aug. [illegible], from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and will be [illegible].
The route is from New-York to Bermuda via Cape Charles, United States, thence to the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, in Portugal.
Capital Stock ... $10,000,000
Par value of shares ... $100 each.
Terms, 10 per cent. at the time of subscription, 20 per cent. in 30 days, and 20 per cent. in 60 days thereafter.
It is estimated that only sixty per cent. of the par value of the stock subscribed will be called in.
W. S. WORL, President.
R. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.
CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned Trustees will receive proposals for the sale to them, for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of seven of the Second Mortgage Bonds. Such proposals to be addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this Company on or before the 17th day of August instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.
CHARLES A. RAPALLO, FRED. A. COE, JAMES O. BELL, } Trustees.

$200,000.—NASHVILLE CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—Interest payable half-yearly at the Manhattan Company, New-York. A [illegible] security. Total liability, $1,100,000; representing $17,500,000 taxable property, [illegible]. The Commissioners are offering the above loan [illegible] and prompt-paying investment. Refer to Manhattan Bank, Thomas Eakin, Esq., Waterhouse, Pearl & Co.
JOHN LELLYETT, A. J. DUNCAN, } Commissioners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF TEMPORARY LOAN, (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes,) that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and Aug. 26; and that from and after said date INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SUCH CERTIFICATES.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.
NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given to all [illegible] stock bonds or stockholders to join in the trust [illegible] after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

LOST OR DESTROYED.—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned that [illegible] a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS, HELD this day, A. F. HASTINGS, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Company. By order,
RICHD. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP Purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale by G. E. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. [illegible], over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

SAMUEL [illegible],
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
DIRECTORS:

W. B. Everett,	G. W. Parsons,
George W. Quintard,	Hugh Allen,
C. H. Delamater,	C. E. Copeland,
N. L. McCready,	Col. Marshall Lefferts,
H. T. Livingston,	Manta Franklin,
E. J. Thorne,	Edward Haight,
Miers Orvell,	E. D. Wood,
Hon. Chauncy Vibbard,	Capt. J. J. Comstock,
Hon. Lucius Robinson,	James Bishop,
J. G. Harrison,	Harrison Loring,
T. F. Rowland,	J. V. Merrick,
J. L. Douglass,	B. H. Battel,
C. W. Copeland,	J. J. Neale,
James How,	Capt. Richard Peck,
W. H. Wallace,	Hon. Edmund Rice,
Ellwood Walter,	Col. William Crooks.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the National Bank of the Commonwealth, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, 1866. Capital Stock, $200,000, in shares of $100 each.
EDWARD HAIGHT, W. B. EVERETT, CAPT. J. J. COMSTOCK, N. L. McCREADY, C. W. COPELAND, } Commissioners of Subscription.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 BROADWAY, July 26, 1866.
CASH CAPITAL ... $200,000
SURPLUS ... 52,500
THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER MAIN-ST. AND SOUTH-AV., BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 15, 1866.
Twenty-second Dividend—On Demand, the Naugatuck Railroad Company will pay a half-yearly Dividend of Five (5) per cent. free of Government tax. The Transfer Book will be reopened on the 18th inst.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.
By order of the Executive Committee.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, Aug. 7, 1866.
DIVIDEND NUMBER TWENTY-SIX—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on its Capital Stock, free of Government tax, on the 20th day of August inst.
New-York Stockholders will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; Albany and Troy, at the New-York State National Bank; Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank.
Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, No. 23 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 14.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.
WM. H. REID, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.
CAPITAL ... $200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866 ... 284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866 ... 13,536
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL, AT ALBANY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS," ALBANY, July 13, 1866.
Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

POSTPONEMENT.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The Senate of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:
Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New-York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.
The following are the members of the commission:
Senator George H. Andrews,
Senator Henry R. Low,
Senator Charles G. Cornell,
State Engineer J. P. Goodsell.
Mayor John T. Hoffman,
Engineer Alfred W. Craven.
At meetings of the Board held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties interested be and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications upon the subject embraced in the above resolution, to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of August next.
The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates of expense.
GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman.
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.
The time for the reception of plans is extended to the 1st day of October. By order of the Committee,
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act.
WM. A. COBB, President.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Dep't.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.
For regulating, curbing and grading Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River.
Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department New-York, Aug. 9, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.
WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

THE INTEREST OF JOHN W. MOORE in our firm ceases from this date.
J. A. DURKEE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
NO BIG PROFITS. NO DULL TRADE.
800 FOR SALE.
C. WITTY, Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.—A large stock of first-class work, at 20 per cent. below Broadway houses; a lot of top and no-top buggies, expressly suited to the Southern trade. ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st., two doors west of William.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE—ONE PAIR fine large sorrels, two single horses, sound and kind, and elegant under saddle; also two trotters, very fast; sold low, if applied for immediately, or will exchange for real estate. C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

MILLINERY.

WILLOW, FEATHERS AND GLADIATOR hats at LUBINS' immense wholesale and retail millinery, largest in the world, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel; ladies' neck chains and pheasant feathers, bridal bonnets, gladiator hats and turbans.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866.
In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.
Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.
TERMS:
Cash, in Government funds.
JOHN S. LOOMIS,
Assistant Special Agent.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.
TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.:

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	95,000 pounds Iron Wire.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.	66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12 Augers.	105 Reels for Wire.
10 Crowbars.	43 Reel Stands, small.
4 Cutting Plyers.	10 Reel Stands, centre.
2 Dial Handles.	1 Platform Scale.
10 Hammers.	169 Insulators block.
7 Oilers.	1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
3 Pruning Knives.	23 Tool Boxes.
5 Large Reel Stands.	44 Full Reels.
18 Small Reel Stands.	73 Empty Reels.
8 Rubber Cement Flasks.	67 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.	16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3¾ in.	6 Reel Handles.
6 Large Gear.	3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
6 Small Gear.	5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
8 Rings.	7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
72 Notices and Straps.	117 Iron Spikes.
288 Tumblers for Battery.	31 Insulated Bending Screws.
240 Porus Cups.	29 Rubber Rings.
162 (13¼ oz. A. o. d.) Platina Strips.	60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
17¼ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.	63 Zincs for Grove Battery.
230 pounds Mercury.	6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.
1,060 pounds Nitric Acid.	
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.	
1,400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.	
2,300 Insulators, Bracket.	
50 Empty Carboys.	

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R., No. 250 G-st.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:
Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One tender truck; two small truck cars.
One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.
Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard,) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.
Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, mauls, platform and counter scales, lanterns, oars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.
Also, nine frame buildings.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.
Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28,
Eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at Lincoln's Depot, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described LUMBER:

About	30,000 feet 2	inch oak plank.
About	50,000 feet 2½	inch oak plank.
About	110,000 feet 3	inch oak plank.
About	7,000 feet 3½	inch oak plank.
About	50,000 feet 4	inch oak plank.
About	10,000 feet 5	inch oak plank.
About	15,000 feet 1½	inch ash plank.
About	60,000 feet 4	inch ash plank.
About	20,000 feet 5	inch ash plank.
About	10,000 feet 2	inch hickory plank.
About	5,000 feet 3	inch hickory plank.
About	8,000 feet 4	inch hickory plank.
About	20,000 feet ⅝	inch poplar boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1,000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.
Terms: Cash in Government funds.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CANONICUS" AT PUBLIC SALE.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 11, 1866.
Will be sold at her anchorage, south side of basin, at Baltimore, Md., the above-named United States steamer, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, A. M., together with the Boats, Anchors, Stores, Donkey Engine, &c., &c., now on board.
She is a side-wheel steamer of 434 tons; length on deck, 179 feet; breadth of beam 30 feet 10 inches; draft, 6 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 36 inches; stroke of piston 12 feet. In running order and well found in her outfits; now only sold for want of further use by the Government.
Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. W. BRADLEY,
Col. and Chief Quartermaster, M. M. D.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.
TERMS OF SALE CASH.
No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.
All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.
EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, } Trustees and Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 61 Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bonded Warehouse in basement of No. 41 Cortlandt-st., on September 4, at 11 A. M., for nonpayment of taxes under the Internal Revenue Law, the following named articles, the property of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company, viz.:
21 presses (double.)
1 case containing wood screws for presses.
42 stands.
2 cases of guage boxes.
10 cases containing about 1,500 pounds stem and stem smoking tobacco.
1 case containing tobacco sundries, tools, &c.
3 large tables.
21 chairs.
1 tub containing tobacco.
1 wooden shovel.
1 case containing 28,800 cigarettes.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

AUCTION SALES.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock, within the store,
FRESH MENTON LEMONS.
2,000 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing ex Woodland, from Marseilles.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH WILL SELL THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, Aug. 17, at 1½ o'clock precisely, at the four-story dwelling house No. 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., over $5,000 worth of elegant and costly household furniture, pianoforte, rich parlor furniture, works of art, fine oil-paintings, bronzes, vases, bronze clock, oval and pier mirror, carpets, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, spring and hair mattresses, rich cut glass, china and silverware, table cutlery, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For laying crosswalk in Third-street, opposite No. 228.
2d. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from southeast corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.
3d. For laying crosswalk from the northeast to the northwest corner of Cortland and Greenwich streets.
4th. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from the northeasterly corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.
5th. For laying crosswalk from the southeast to the southwest corner of Watts and Greenwich streets.
6th. For building sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from present sewer at Eleventh-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue.
7th. For paving Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston streets, with trap-block.
8th. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues, with trap-block.
9th. For paving Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, with trap-block.
10th. For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Sixth to Ninth avenues, with stone blocks.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:
1st. Both sides of Third-street, between Avenue B and Avenue C.
2d. On the east side of West-street and the south side of Charlton-street, to the extent of half the block on either street, from southeast corner of West and Charlton streets.
3d. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Cortlandt-street to Dey-street, and on the north side of Cortlandt-street to the extent of half the block from Greenwich-street to Broadway, and from Greenwich-street to Washington-street.
4th. The east side of West-street and the north side of Charlton-street to the extent of half the block on either street, from northeast corner of West and Charlton streets.
5th. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Watts-street to Desbrosses streets, and on the south side of Watts-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Greenwich-street.
6th. On both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from the Tenth to the Eleventh avenues.
7th. On both sides of Mulberry street, between Bleecker and Houston streets and to the extent of half the block either way on Bleecker and Houston streets.
8th. On both sides of Thirty-sixth-street, from the Sixth to the Seventh avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
9th. On both sides of Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue.
10th. On both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 10, 1866.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
TAX SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the directions of Title 2, Chapter 427, of the Laws of 1855, that a list of all lands liable to be sold for taxes, assessed and levied in the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860, and of certain lands liable to be sold for taxes levied in the years 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, has been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers and Town Clerks in this State; and that so much of the several parcels of said lands as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest and charges which may be due thereon at the time of sale, will, on the 12th day of November next, and the succeeding days thereafter, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany.
Dated ALBANY, July 18, 1866.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
jy20-law12w

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, Collector's Office No. 14 Court-st., Brooklyn.—The annual taxes for 1866, upon incomes, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are due and payable from the 15th to the 31st day of August, 1866. The bills are ready for delivery. Office hours from 8½ A. M. to 5 P. M.
HENRY C. BOWEN, Collector.
Checks received. No State or City Bank bills, other than National Banks, received in payment of taxes.
BROOKLYN, Aug. 15, 1866.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUDWIG KNOOP, JULIUS KNOOP, GOTTFRIED KNOOP and JOHN T. HANEMANN, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the Christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow & Son, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 6, 1866.
CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. Rev. stamp, 50 cents, duly canceled.]
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866.
CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
jy20-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUDWIG KNOOP, JULIUS KNOOP, GOTTFRIED KNOOP and JOHN T. HANEMANN, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the Christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow & Son, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred dollars, with interest from the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 3, 1866.
CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. Rev. stamp, 50 cents, duly canceled.]
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866.
CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
jy20-law6w-F*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HERMANN MARCUSE and HERMANN R. BALTZER, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow and Son, and CHARLES WHIST WALTER, defendants. Summons for a money demand on contract; com. not served. To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy dollars, with interest from the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 6, 1866.
CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiff's Attorney.
[U. S. Int. Rev. fifty-cent stamp duly canceled.]
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866.
CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs Attorney.
jy20-law6w-F*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Plaintiff, against LEWIS P. BEERS, Defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 458 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs of this action.
R. S. B. EASTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1866.
law6wFri R. S. B. EASTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys'" National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.
We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it: two miles from the Village of Aylett, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road. this location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2¼ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Aylett, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 28, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Aylett Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

ENGLEWOOD.
For sale or to rent, the "Wall," or "Nichols House;" stone; 1 mile from depot; 6 acres land; fruit; stable, ice-house, &c. Price $16,000; rent $1,500. J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st., N. Y.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURGH, N. Y., AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., on MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., ten elegant building sites on the west bank of the Hudson, about 1½ miles north of the City of Newburgh, containing from 8 to 17½ acres each, and together constituting the farm of the late Daniel A. Deyo, deceased, and are to be sold to close his estate. Said sites are unsurpassed for location, and command extensive views of the Hudson, Highlands and surrounding country. Title perfect. For particulars apply to HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, &c.; or to T. BINGHAM, Auctioneer, Newburgh; or to T. J. DEYO, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED ON NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts. One of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence and farm of 50 acres of excellent land, three miles north of New-Haven, on elevation; magnificent view of surrounding country; good roads and neighborhood; quantities of choice fruit and berries; modern built house, surrounded by beautiful shaded lawn, farm-house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in complete order; stock, furniture, &c., sold if wanted. Apply at Earle's Hotel.

A FINE FARM OF 120 ACRES, 1 1-2 miles from New-Brunswick, good, substantial buildings, land in high state of cultivation, well watered, choice variety of fruit, everything in good condition, will be sold at a low price, including stock and crops. Also, a number of other farms of from 20 to 150 acres, at reasonable prices and very good locations on Raritan River.
SMITH & HARDENBERGH,
No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of 28 acres to be disposed of at a bargain, situated on Long Island, just one hour's ride by cars from either Brooklyn or New-York. The house elegant, substantial and commodious, surrounded by a beautiful shaded lawn of evergreens and carriage drive. The farm is excellent land, in a high state of cultivation. There are 500 choice fruit-bearing trees and 100 grapevines in a fine state of cultivation. For farther particulars, call on or address H. BINGHAM, No. 53 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, for three days, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot for sale, with brown-stone front, and railing and balluster, fluted columns, &c., and finished up in a superior style; in size about 21x50x100, four stories and basement, situated on 60th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on one of the main entrances to Central Park; and where the Grand Hotel is to be built. Apply on the premises, or at No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—AT RICEVILLE, N. J., A DESIRABLE county seat; house containing 8 rooms; also house with 6 rooms, in good order, 7½ acres of land, with good fruit and shade. Inquire at Washington Market, opposite No. 140 West-st., of A. J. WILLIAMS, or W. B. PATTERSON, on the premises, near Mount's Dock, Shrewsbury River.

ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Stone cottage, 47x35, with wing 2 x25, three minutes' walk from depot; barn, garden, &c.; about 1¾ acres. Price $10,000. Also a plot of 8 acres laid out with fruit and ornamental trees, berries, vines, &c. A never-failing stream runs through. Apply to J. B. MILLER, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A NEW, first-class two-story and attic dwelling-house, with French roof of slate; house 38 feet wide by 32 feet deep, with an L 16 by 22; contains 12 rooms, with water, bathroom and gas pipes; is within six minutes' walk of Brick Church Station. Apply to F. LYMAN, No. 109 Wall-st., or REUNE MARTIN, No. 29 Chambers-st.

SALE AND EXCHANGE.—FARMS AND small country seats, Westfield and Cranford, N. J. Central; Monsey, N. J. Northern. Elegant country seats, Orange, N. J., and S. I. Brooklyn mansions, 16 lots; Fulton-av. store property and coal yard. Wanted, 5 City houses. POILLON, No. 100 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BURLINGTON, N. J., A COUNTRY seat of 32 acres, on the river bank, full of best bearing fruit, with immediate possession; price $8,000. Also, several desirable fruit farms of 7 to 50 acres, at $2,500 and upward. Particulars by addressing E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence and outbuildings, with nine acres of land under fine cultivation; large supply of fruit. Price $9,000. Also, one containing 20 acres, within five minutes' walk of depot, on Northern Railroad. Price $5,000. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

$10,500 FIRST-CLASS FARM—120 acres, well fruited, timbered and watered, good buildings; 81 acre farm, fine buildings, $8,500; a superior farm, 180 acres, large fine buildings, fruit in great abundance, $22,000, on New-Jersey Central Railroad. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS IN SOUTH BROOKLYN FOR SALE—One on Amity-st., near Clinton, one on Clinton, near Amity; first-class neighborhood, restricted to building first-class private dwellings. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS AND ELEGANTLY furnished four-story, high stoop, brown stone house, beautifully frescoed, superior order, 58th-st., near 5th-av.; others $15,000 to $50,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 33th-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTONVILLE, ORANGE County, N. Y., a farm of about 90 acres of good land, with buildings, suitable for grain and dairy purposes, one mile from depot. Inquire of
JOHN JAQUES.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 35 MINUTES FROM THE FERRY—A modern double mansion and 16 lots, elegantly embellished with large variety of fruit and evergreens, fronting Boulevard and DeKalb-place. J. H. POILLON, No. 109 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR Madison-square; first-class, four-story, brown stone, full front, and elegantly furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOTELS—ONE AT $3,000, $11,000, and three at $5,000 each; a cottage and country store, only $1,000; must be sold. JAQUES, 238 Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4th-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots, and country property. Mailed free if desired.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BATH HOTEL, AT BATH, L. I., WILL be kept open during the Autumn for the accommodation of boarders and transient guests; a few family rooms are now vacant; accessible by Greenwood, Bath and Coney Island Railroads every half hour.
GEO. SHIELDS.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.
Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving the relatives of deceased soldiers $100 more bounty.
I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties. The $100 and $50 bounty to soldiers cannot be applied for until the Secretary of War issues the proper forms and instructions—which will be about the 1st of September.
Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON.
No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET.

FOR RENT—A VALUABLE FARM IMMEDIATELY on York River, with oyster flats of more than one mile in extent; farm containing 36 acres of open land; immediate possession given of the flats; possession of house and farm on first of January. Parties wishing to engage in oyster business would do well; come on immediately and see me, or address Burnt Ordinary Post-office, James City County, Va. R. PRYOR JAMES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, ONE of the most elegant and richly furnished houses in the city. House is 25x50 feet, with 20 feet extension; has 16 rooms, with all modern improvements, including burglar alarm. To rent for 12 months to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FORDHAM.—TO RENT OR LEASE, FIRST-class residence on Fordham Heights, three acres of land, with abundance of fruit, hot and cold water in the house; would rent the furniture. Apply to BENTON & WILLIS, No. 34 Leonard-st., or on H. CAPEN, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—VERY neatly furnished houses to let on 13th-st.; also one on 22d-st. Apply to M. S. MYERS, No. 683 Broadway.

A DOCTOR'S OFFICE—HANDSOMELY furnished and desirably located at No. 678 Broadway; lease and furniture for sale cheap. Apply from 10 to 4.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 188 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

A GALLERY OR SALE-ROOM TO LET—At No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.; also, other rooms. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY REQUIRE BY THE 1st of September an unfurnished house, containing not less than eight rooms, for permanent occupancy. Preference would be given to a place in the country, on the line of one of the New-Jersey Railroads, not more than an hour's ride from the city, where trains run to a late hour of the night, having a half acre or an acre of ground and a small barn. Rent must not exceed $500. Address PERMANENT TENANT, Box 121 Times Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, 8 TO 16 LOTS, WITH dock privileges, but not more than 1,000 feet from the river, in New-York, not above 14th-st., Jersey City or Brooklyn, for manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SMALL PLACE WITHIN FIFTY miles of New-York, having good buildings, and from two to ten acres of land. Address, giving full particulars of place, A. B., Box No. 167 Times Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED BY A family of three adults, in a respectable neighborhood. Address with particulars BARTON, Box No. 181 Times Office; partially furnished preferred.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN A respectable location for a small and careful family, who will give best of references. Apply to G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st., basement.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE FOR a small private family, for one or three years. Address B. B., Box No. 4,469 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board; prices from $15 to $30 a week for two, in the first-class four-story brick house, court-yard front, No. 317 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

BOARDING—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen may secure superior accommodations for the Winter by calling at No. 80 Columbia-st.

ROOMS.—A RARE CHANCE—A VERY HANDsome airy well-furnished second story, consisting of four rooms, may be had by a suitable party for the Fall and Winter; board in the family. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

A PLEASANT HOME.—PARTIES WISHING to make arrangements for board and rooms for Fall and Winter, may be very agreeably accommodated in the modern house No. 11 Ashland-place, Perry-st., near Greenwich-av. Table first-class. References.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET WITH all modern improvements and full board, in a private family; references required. No. 82 East 27th-st., first house west of Lexington-av.

NO. 246 WEST 22D-ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—First-class board or furnished rooms without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board. Apply at No. 117 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY preferred, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, (adult,) from the 1st of October next. A person living in a desirable neighborhood can make a favorable and permanent arrangement for the Winter; would furnish their own rooms if desired; references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, W., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD FOR himself, wife and child in a private family, from the 1st or 15th of October, for the Winter; location, between 15th and 28th sts., and Lexington-av. or Irving-place and 7th-av.; references required and given. Address T. O., Box No. 832 Post-office.

A YOUNG MAN, CLERK, WANTS TO rent a furnished room, with or without board, in a small and respectable American family; location not to be above 15th-st.; terms must be moderate. Apply by letter within two weeks, P. L., Box No. 148 Times Office.

JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with board, in a private family; location desirable; every convenience; references exchanged. Address D., Box No. 110 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE.—This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer Nelly White leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the Sea Bird leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer Wm. Cook leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington Monmouth County, N. J.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE mountains, three miles from Tarrytown, will receive a few boarders; home comforts, perfect health, liberal table, modern improvements; horses and carriages, 40 acres of park land. Apply between 12 and 3 of B. BERNARD, No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., or of CHAS. DE REVEVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown.

COUNTRY BOARD, WANTED—CONVENient for daily access to the City, by a gentleman and wife, with infant of six months. A family where there will be no other boarders preferred. Terms expected to be about $90 for six weeks. Address, with particulars, V. B., Box No. 178 Times Office, New-York.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired; City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—PLEASANT rooms with board can be had in a fine location, near depot; bath in house, and modern improvements; stabling if required. Address for a week, B., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

TWO CHILDREN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board in the healthy Village of Hackensack, N. J., close to a select school. For particulars, address W. WILLIAMS, State-st., Hackensack, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms to let at Linden Park, Cornwall, on the Hudson. Address C. H. RING.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood, they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	18 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO FIRST-class cooks, (have five years' reference,) for private or public house; also, two Scotch women—one as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, and the other will make herself useful in a small family; also, a number of smart girls for various situations in city and country, private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses and summer resorts; all have good reference, and will be found willing and obliging. Employers will be well suited by applying at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 148 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's—removed from No. 88 4th-av. On hand, a first-class Protestant chambermaid and family seamstress; understands all kinds of fine sewing, shirt-making, and button-holes; no objections to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation in a small private family to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing; is a good cook and a first rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given from her last place; also, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is also a good washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; she is not long in the country. Call for two days at No. 347 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as seamstress or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and can dress hair; no objection to the country or to travel; good reference. Call for two days at No. 113 East 16th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as first-class laundress; can do up ladies' muslins and do French fluting; the other as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and seamstress; has good City references; would take separate situations. Can be seen at No. 141 West 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine or would go out by the day to do plain family sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG girl to do up-stairs work, or the work of a small family; reference from her last place; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a respectable woman; no objections to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 145 Varick-st.

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY OR WEEK, or any other light work; understands all kinds of family sewing. Apply at 497 3d-av., in the rear building.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE, (Americans, Protestant;) the man as gardener and coachman, who understands his business thoroughly in both; is willing and obliging; the wife as seamstress and chambermaid, or as seamstress and waitress; has good references to show. Address, for two days, A. W. F., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; no children; understands his business in every respect; has a thorough knowledge of greenhouses, graperies and vineries; also laying out of new places; wife is a good dressmaker; would sew for the family. Address D. SCHAUER, Fordham, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of business habits, in any capacity where attention and sobriety is necessary; can be recommended, and is only a few days from Ireland. Address C. D., Box No. 192, Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN (Scotchman) as gardener, who understands his business thoroughly in every branch; would have no objection to taking care of horses if required; has good references. Address for three days W. A. P., care of Beattie & Foults, No. 9.5 Broadway, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man; has been 8 years in the business; is willing to make himself useful in any way; the best of City or country reference from his late employer. Address T. S., Box 200 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or gardener; would go a short distance in the country; understands the care of horses and cows, and can milk; good references produced and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address ROBERT, No. 268 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, (Americans,) situations, the man as coachman and gardener, the woman to do general housework; no children; will be found valuable servants. Call or address, for two days, CHARLES, No. 81 Nassau-st., office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, VALet, or to attend an invalid, by an Englishman, in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself useful; over ten years in last situation, and can be well recommended. Apply, for three days, to R. EDWARDS, No. 244 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener; understands his business perfectly in either capacity; five years' reference from last employer; will work for moderate wages. Call on or address THOMAS, No. 268 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man (American Protestant,) who thoroughly understands his business in every branch; would have no objection to taking care of horses if required; is willing and obliging; has good references. Address for two days, GARDENER, Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a sober, honest man; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 132 West 20th-st., from 8 A. M. to 12, for three days. None but good families need apply.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation in the country to take care of horses and milk cows, &c.; best of reference. Address T. B., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a young, Protestant man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has good reference. Call at No. 125 4th-av., in the office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business; good City references. Call, for two days, at the private stable, No. 101 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman by a young man with good reference; salary moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 208 Times Office.

AN AMERICAN COACHMAN AND GROOM is out of employment and wants work; has five years' reference from his last employer, and will be found an honest, obliging, industrious man. Call, or address JONES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

A MAN AND WIFE WOULD GO SOUTH—the man as porter or to tend a store; the woman as housekeeper or seamstress—both to live in the house; good references. Address, for one week, VALETTA, No. 129 East 30th-st., New-York.

AN INTELLIGENT EDUCATED YOUNG man wishes to learn the wholesale or commission dry goods business; references satisfactory. Address C. JAMES, Station D.

TO PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—A SUperior translator of the French and German languages is open to an engagement. M. L. F., Box No. 117 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS WIDE AWAKE AGENTS, BOTH LOCAL AND TRAVELING,
Can make from $2 to $10 per day by applying immediately in person or by letter, (inclosing stamp,) to A. G. DAVIS, No. 165 William-st., New-York, General Agent for Eastern and Middle States.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT children, to go on a farm; one who understands fruit preferred; the wife as cook and laundress; must be Protestants. Apply to R. F. WESTCOTT, No. 785 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER THOROUGHLY conversant with the business, to take charge of an individual ledger in one of the City banks. Address with references Box No. 797 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARdener's situation by a sober, honest man; has good reference from his last employer. Can be seen at, or address a note to J. C., Box No. 195 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, WELL ACquainted with the City book and stationery business; one living with his parents preferred.
GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HAIR BRAIDER WANTED—ONE WHO understands her business and can give good references. Apply to CHAMPNEY & SMITTEN, Nos. 31 and 319 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, manufacturers of fine hair jewelry.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO THE work of a small family. Apply at 14 6th-st., second floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.
The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an
AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY,
and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.
Agents and correspondents in New-York:
THE MORRIS EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 60 Broadway,
where information may be obtained; or address, post-paid,
J. MORTIMER & CO.,
No. 204 rue de Rivoli, Paris.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block.) Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S NEW MACHINE, with recent and valuable improvements, makes the elastic and lock stitch, and is in every particular the ne plus ultra family sewing-machine. Price $25.

CAUTION.—I HAVE NO AGENTS COLLECTING money for advertising on Lloyd's Mammoth Map of New-York City. Any persons applying for advertisements for the above should be arrested.
J. T. LLOYD, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

Poles, who supplied the assassin, belonged to these societies.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

List of Disasters to Shipping on the East Coast of Africa.

PLYMOUTH, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The steamer *Norseman* reports the following disasters on the east coast of South Africa during the last three weeks:

The iron ship *Stalwart*, from Bombay, with cotton for Liverpool, was abandoned and sunk June 22. The mate and ten of the crew were drowned. The rest of the crew and all the passengers were saved.

The ship *Agincourt*, from Southampton to Hong Kong, foundered June 24. The crew were saved, but the Captain died of exhaustion.

The *Alfred* had been wrecked.

The bark *May Thorn*, of Glasgow, from Bassein, for the United States, had her decks swept on June 21, and the second mate and a seaman were lost.

The Hamburg bark *Hennam* had decks swept and lost one of her crew.

The bark *Shepherd*, of Shields, from Colombo for London, lost mate and two men and was dismasted.

Several other vessels were seriously damaged, but there were no fatal casualties. Anxiety was felt for the fate of other vessels within the influence of the gales.

COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 16—Noon.

At the Bank Court to-day a reduction was made in the rate of discount of the Bank of England from 10 to 8 per cent.

Consols are quoted at 88⅛ for money.

United States Five-Twenties are at 68¼.

Latest Financial News.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 16—Evening.

The following are the official quotations at the close of business to-day on the London Stock Exchange:

Consols for money 87⅞.

U. S. Five-Twenties 68.

Illinois Central shares 75.

Erie shares 42½.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, August 16—Noon.

The cotton market is buoyant under the peaceful news, and the reduction of the bank rates.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 16—P. M.

COTTON advanced to-day a quarter of a penny ℔ lb. The sales foot up 20,000 bales; Middling Uplands 14d.

The Breadstuffs market is firm.

Shipping.

LONDON, Wednesday, August 15.

GRAVESEND, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Arrived, ships *Delius*, from New-York, and *Richard*, from St. John, N. B.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, August 15.

Arrived, steamer *Kangaroo*, from New York.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

The mails by the *Cuba* arrived last evening. Our correspondence and extracts from English and Continental papers give an interesting summary of events and opinions in Europe.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

An Amusing bit of Newspaper Literature—Violent Attack on the United States by Prince Polignac, late of the Rebel Army.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 3, 1866.

In a recent leading article, condemnatory of the probable conditions on which peace is about to be concluded in Germany, the new organ of M. DE GIRARDIN, *La Liberté*, insisted that the only means of securing permanent tranquility to Europe will be for all the nations to disband their immense armies, and thus manifest their sincere desire to live on terms of amity with each other. In the course of this article, from the clear pen of M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, a passing allusion was made, in terms of high praise, to the example of the United States, which, immediately after the suppression of the Southern rebellion, dismissed to their homes nine-tenths of their immense army. This eulogium upon the Union gives umbrage to Prince CAMILLE DE POLIGNAC, a French nobleman who served as a General officer in the Confederate army, and who doubtless still feels rather sore at the reflection that he will not turn up in history as a Southern Lafayette. Prince DE POLIGNAC, not having achieved immortality with his sword, now takes to the pen, which he employs with about the same amount of success, to fight the United States, selecting as his battle-ground the columns of the Paris *Presse*, which journal having recently become a French Ministerial organ, is a natural outlet for the superfluous bile of Ex-Confederate soldiers and diplomats, of high and low degree. The following is a translation of M. DE POLIGNAC's letter, which may be regarded as one of the most amusing bits of newspaper literature of the day. The editor of the *Presse*, in the course of a few preliminary lines, says of his noble correspondent, that "no one is better qualified to describe the political state of affairs which has followed the victory of the North over the South." Of this there may be among the readers of the TIMES, judges as competent as the pundit of the Parisian journal.

"*La Liberté*," writes M. DE POLIGNAC, "constitutes itself the advocate of peace, and I do not blame it for so doing, but it ought to select more appropriate examples in support of its theories.

To cite the example of the United States, as a model, in an argument in favor of peace, is a piece of unparralleled rhetorical hardihood. It is literature *à la* BISMARCK.

The article entitled 'Unhealthy Peace'—*Fauler Friede*—attempts to show that the United States have succeeded in solving, by war, grave political questions, so completely as to ensure a durable peace."

As regards the proof, here is the one given in the article:

"Right or wrong, they (the United States) determined to settle by war the question of Slavery and the question of the perpetuity of the Union.

Have they settled those questions?

Yes.

Where is the proof?

The proof is, that immediately after the capture of Richmond, they commenced to disband the army, without even waiting for the conclusion of peace. The proof is that, peace concluded, they sold at auction all the paraphernalia of war—cannons, muskets, sabres and uniforms. The proof is, that the mass of Generals have returned to pacific occupations.

This is peace, real peace, durable peace, rational peace, the peace we yearn for in Europe.

If, consequently, peace is a compromise loyally accepted by all; if it means disarming, then we say with joy—give us peace!"

May it please the *Liberté*, the imagination of the writer outstrips the truth.

The disbandment of the army was commenced upon the fall of Richmond, I admit; but the United States simply rid themselves of that which was useless after the conquest. This cannot be called disarming.

I admit that a few old army caps were sold; but, do we not frequently sell condemned horses?—a measure which M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS would scarcely call disarming?

If to triumph is the synonym of making peace, I admit that the *Liberté* is right.

The States of Europe maintain armies to protect themselves against their neighbors. This plan may be good or bad, I do not propose to discuss it. The United States, previously to the war, also kept a small permanent army, to guard their frontiers from the incursions of the Indians, their only neighbors. This was the application of the same principle.

But have they now abandoned their frontier army? Have they offered to Europe, as M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS asserts they have, the example of a genuine disarming? Alas, no!

The truth is, they have exceeded the custom of European States, by maintaining an army, not to protect, but to govern the country.

The truth is, they have stationed their Northern troops in the States of the South, just as Prussia stations her forces at Frankfort, or in Bohemia.

The truth is, they have continued thus to maintain their troops in the South for more than a year since the war came to a close, and there is no appearance of their being withdrawn.

The truth is, they have placed all their liberties beneath the point of the sabre, beginning with the liberty of the Press, even in the States of the North, where, from 1861 to 1865, upward of twenty journals were suppressed by the Secretary of War, and finishing with liberty of person, which is daily violated, and municipal liberty, which in the South, no longer exists except in name.

The truth is, that instead of making an honest peace, they have excluded the States of the South from the Union, after waging war upon them during four years to force them to return to it.

The truth is, they have refused to admit to Congress Representatives from the States of the South, and have taxed these States, though deprived of representation, forgetting the precepts of their ancestors and the principle of their Revolution against the Mother Country.

The truth is, that, far from giving Europe a lesson, they have imitated the old world by centralizing their Government, thus making a revolution backward.

The truth is, finally, that they have done all these things, and are able to persist in them by means of the sabre, and nothing but the sabre.

And this is the example which M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS holds up as a model to Europe! It may perhaps be to the liking of Prussia. After conquering all she wants in Germany, after cantonning her troops all over that country, she may send home her superfluous soldiers, and, crowning themselves with wreaths of oak leaves, her statesmen may then say, "We have made peace."

Such is an American peace—by no means 'unhealthy' for those who impose it, but exceedingly so to those upon whom it is imposed. It has a secret analogy with the process by which teeth are pulled without pain—to the extractor.

Peace, like liberty, has two kinds of admirers—those who admire it for *itself* and those who admire it for *themselves*.

I do not doubt that M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS may be reckoned among the first of these categories. I hope the same may be said of Prussia, but, as regards the party which now rules in the United States, I have ceased to hope.

(Signed,) CARMILLE DE POLIGNAC."

To this letter the *Liberté* takes the trouble to publish a reply, in the form of a leading article, from the same able pen which had elicited the attack. After reproducing the essential portions of Prince DE POLIGNAC's diatribe, M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS proceeds to refute it step by step. He admits that some repressive measures were, in certain instances, adopted against individuals and newspapers. These acts merely confirm what the writer had often said on the subject of war, to wit, that being organized violence it has everywhere the same violent consequences. "But," continues M. DUVERNOIS, "it is incontestible that even during the war the United States never ceased to enjoy a degree of liberty which would fully satisfy us in normal times. Thus, on St. Patrick's day, 1865, we personally witnessed in the streets of New-York a parade of 50,000 Irishmen, (some of whom had been actors in the riots of the preceding year,) with *hired cannon*. This is rather different from Paris, where two or three hundred merchants, who wish to confer together on purely commercial affairs, are obliged to wait eight days for permission to assemble together at the Lemardelay Rooms."

The writer in the *Liberté* states that before the war the United States maintained a standing army of 12,000 men, for the protection of territory fourteen times the size of France, and inhabited by over 30,000,000 of people. It is also true, he adds, that the United States have at present a larger army, but it does not even now exceed 60,000 men, after having reached the figure of 1,500,000, in January, 1865, and the military appropriations have been reduced from *five hundred millions of dollars to thirty-three millions*.

The concluding passages of M. DUVERNOIS' editorial rejoinder, published at the head of a journal now more widely read than any other political newspaper in France, are worthy of translation entire:

"Considering all things, the Americans have far better reasons than we have for maintaining a standing army. They have but recently suppressed a rebellion, of whose proportions M. DE POLIGNAC is fully cognizant, he having sided it with his sword, and, according to his own statement, the passions of the South, far from having been pacified by defeat, only seek a propitious occasion to break forth anew. In conformity, then, with the European idea, it would only be natural for the United States to keep under arms five or six hundred thousand men, like ourselves, whom nobody threatens.

But the Americans do not reason as we do, and the characteristic feature of their policy, both as regards interior and exterior questions, is their refusal to admit the preventive system.

If at war, they make superhuman efforts to assure victory, recoiling before no sacrifice, multiplying loans, increasing taxes, accepting and putting into practice every useful invention, applying the conscription, and ready, if necessary, to resort to the levy in mass—for they make war like a people who hate it, and wish to be done with it as soon as possible. But peace restored, they hasten to disarm, and do not think themselves called upon to submit to all the burdens of war, under the pretext that war might break out again; on the same principle that if liberty leads to disorders, they limit themselves to suppressing the riot, instead of preventively suppressing liberty, on the plea that it might result in public tumult.

This is the American system in a nut-shell, and we recommend it to Europe as the wisest and most practical, while we condemn the preventive or European system as the most costly and the least efficacious."

This appears to be with me a day of citations. I cannot resist closing my letter with an extract from report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences. Here it is, without further preamble:

M. BABINET, leaving his seat and approaching the desk: The Transatlantic cable has just been laid, as you are all aware. I draw attention to the fact because, while it continues to work it ought to be employed, this time at least, for a useful purpose. It would be interesting to take advantage of the electric communication between Newfoundland and Valentia to determine with precision the longitude of the American station. And there is reason to make haste, for there are very few chances of the transmissions lasting long.

At this point the eccentric *savant* made a series of remarks on the laying of the first cable, in 1858, giving his own theories upon the interruption of communications after the first few dispatches had been transmitted. This time, the cable was modified and improved; but the speaker maintained that it would not resist the corrosive action of the sea-water any better than the one which he, M. BABINET, offered to the inspection of those present.

So saying, M. BABINET produced a piece of heavy telegraph cable, which had been five years at the bottom of the British Channel. The exterior metallic covering was completely eaten off by the salt-water, which had also commenced to affect the central twist. After stating the difference in the sizes of the cable exhibited, and the Atlantic Cable, which is smaller, and averring that the sea-water destroys fully a millimetre (about 1-25th part of an inch) of the metallic coating, every year, M. BABINET added:

"I have every reason to believe that success will, this time, also, be of only ephemeral duration. Let us then take speedy advantage of the opportunity, and since, after previously throwing 18,000,000 of francs into the ocean, 19,000,000 more have been sent to join the first eighteen, let us at least try to obtain the longitude of the American station."

Gen. MORIN—"A longitude at the expense of 18,000,000 would be dear, and I dare say the stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will be of my opinion."

M. BABINET—"It certainly is a rather feeble dividend, but better that than nothing."

To this I venture to add the hope that in this instance, the eminent French savant may not prove infallible. There are plenty of people still living in France who remember having heard M. THIERS once predict that the only railway which would ever be constructed in France was the one then just being built from Paris to St. Germain, a distance of less than twenty miles. Perhaps the longiturdinarian of 1866 may be as much out of his reckoning as was the statesman of 1830.

RALPH EASEL.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Napoleon's Mission in Europe—What he Wished and What he Failed to Accomplish.

From the London Times, Aug. 2.

We trust we shall be acquitted of any want of respect for the Emperor NAPOLEON if we express our belief that it is not himself, but only his over-zealous friends and partisans, who claim for him the gifts of omniscience as well as omnipotence. It was not CANUTE, but his courtiers, who were so sure that the might of the ocean's tide would break before the foot of the King's throne. If there are any features especially marked in NAPOLEON's character, they are a discreet reserve and an habitual reticence. It was not he who gave utterance to the boast that "not a cannon should be fired in Europe without the good pleasure of France," not he who threw out that aphorism about the satisfaction of France being a pledge for the world's tranquillity." A difference should be drawn *between what the Emperor really says and what France says through him*. Emphasis and grandiloquence should not be taken too literally. Many of the Emperor's doings, like many of his sayings, *are only the expression of French tendencies toward extravagance*. His policy in Rome and Mexico; his scheme for a great gathering of the Latin races, many of the exploits in which performance did not exactly keep pace with the promise, arose in a great measure from the fact that, although the French Emperor can pretty generally manage to be at one with the France of the day, he *is not sure to find himself in harmony with the France of the morrow*.

The Emperor of the French, we are sure, never wished it to be said, as it has been said, that he even dreamt of bullying Prussia into the armistice of Nikolsburg. He had put forth his Auxerre programme, and taken a neutal ground in the great German contest. He had been appealed to by Austria as a mediator, and had accepted the cession of Venetia, but, unable to bend either Prussia or Italy to his wishes, he had fallen back on his expectant attitude, suffered what was now his province to be overrun by the Italians, and abandoned Austria to that evil fortune which brought her Prussian enemy in sight of St. Stephen's steeple. As Austria's proposal could not be made acceptable to Prussia, it was natural that the Mediator, bent as he was on making peace on any terms, should endeavor to bring Austria to accede to Prussia's terms. But it is idle to think that he would assume toward vanquished Austria, or toward unsuccessful Italy, the threatening tone he would have deemed inexpedient in his dealings with triumphant Prussia. Idolaters are ever bent on making to themselves a God after their own image, and the flatterers of Princes seem to think they can please them best when they invest them with their own petty malice and ungenerous jealousies. NAPOLEON was too wise not to perceive that the Auxerre programme was grounded on a false basis. The whole world was not less out in its reckoning than he was when he thought the war in Germany and Italy would last long enough to bring all the parties concerned to utter exhaustion, so as to place them all at the mercy of the expectant neutral. The war did not last as many weeks as it was expected to last months, and one of the belligerents, far from losing strength by it, came out of it with a *prestige* that multiplied its strength a hundredfold. There was no longer room, the Emperor saw, for the Napoleonic schemes of a "rectified Prussia," a "renovated Austria," and a "reorganized Bund." Far less was there any hope of a "compensation to France for aggrandized neighbors," or "an appeal to the vote of neighboring districts." The cannon had thundered without the consent of France, and matters were to be settled according to that *ultima ratio*, without any opportunity for France to have a hand in it. Prussia signed the Nikolsburg Armistice, *not from deference to M. Benedetti but simply because she had carried all the points she had insisted upon*. Italy accepted the suspension of hostilities and the preliminaries of peace, not because she was moved by the eloquence of Prince NAPOLEON, *but because, though the fortune of war was inexorably against her by land and sea, all her objects had been substantially achieved*. Finally, Austria, bowed to necessity, not because she had any hope that the French Emperor could break her fall, but because she was by this time aware of the mistake she had committed in applying for foreign aid—because she knew that it was not for the interest of Prussia to press her advantage beyond certain limits, and that the sole cause of enmity being removed, that enmity could yet be turned to friendship. * * *

Having achieved so much, the Emperor of the French deems himself well acquitted of his blessed task of peacemaker, and repairs to Vichy, where an admiring multitude greets him with triumphal arches incribed to the *Médiateur et Sauveur de l'Europe*. There, in comparative quiet and solitude, he will have leisure to contemplate the great fact of a German nationality rising in gigantic proportions on the very borders of his Empire, and of an Austria, completely excluded from both Germany and Italy, relying upon what Germanism there may still be in her oldest hereditary domains and in her army to hold her own against the exorbitant pretensions of Czechs, Magyars, Slavonians, Croatians and Illyrians, already storming at the very doors of the HAPSBURGS' Palace, and affording by their clamor the best clue to the mystery of a great State submitting at the first stroke of adversity, and purchasing peace on the enemy's own terms, notwithstanding the vast and partly unbroken army on whose valor and fidelity, according to all testimony, the most perfect reliance could be placed.

Good out of Evil for Austria—Her Future Relations with Germany.

From the London Times, Aug. 4.

The condition of life for Austria *is that she should remain German*. By withdrawing altogether from the German Confederacy, by allowing Prussia an uncontrolled ascendancy over the whole Fatherland, Austria has not only disarmed the wrath of her adversary, but has actually enlisted him in her behalf. As an ally and dependent on the great State that Prussia is trying to constitute in Germany, Austria is entitled to the future sympathy and support of her conqueror. As soon as Austria ceases to be a rival *she becomes a natural ally and auxiliary to Prussia*, and as such it is for the interest of Prussia not only that she should retain as much of her strength as this war will leave her, but also that her strength should be founded, as it was before, on the supremacy of her German over her non-German elements. Blood is thicker than water, and it is not to be expected that Prussia, after working out her purpose with her rival, would suffer the Magyar, the Pole or the Slave to have the upper hand of his German fellow-subject, or to destroy that German organization which has been the secret of Austrian strength for so many centuries. For the interest of Prussia and of all Germany Austria *must either continue to be what she is, or she must cease to exist*. It is through Austria only that the banks of the Danube, the Black Sea, the Adriatic, and the Mediterranean are opened to German enterprise. Left to themselves alone with their fellow-subjects, the German Austrians might soon be overpowered; and Austria would find herself in the condition of the "Sick Man" of the Bosphorus, at the head of a feeble ruling race, against whom the subject races would invoke the assistance of powerful neighbors. All of Austria that was lost to Germany would easily fall a prey to Russia on the east and to Italy on the south. But against any chance of a further dissolution of the HAPSBURG Monarchy Prussia at the head of Germany could easily provide. A timely conclusion of peace leaves Austria in possession of her army; and that army, although freely recruited among all the people of the Empire, is, owing to the prevalence of officers from all parts of Germany, a strictly German institution. The mere strength of "big battalions" and the support of a neighbor who was but yesterday an enemy would seem to be but a poor basis on which to ground the freedom or the dignity of a State; but it is not easy to devise a better state of things for Austria; and, after all, whatever may be said of the brilliant qualities of the Pole or Hungarian, there is no doubt that all the civilization which can ever make its way to those Eastern regions must necessarily be the result of the spread of German influence there.

Austria the Architect of her Own Downfall.

From the Paris Siecle, Aug. 1.

The persons who are irritated at this moment by the success of Prussia have only themselves and their policy to thank for it. They encouraged Austria to the utmost. They applauded her for not coming to the Congress. They insulted, in every possible way, Italy and her future prospects; they told her that her pretensons were insane, that France would abandon her, having already had far too much trouble with her affairs; they overwhelmed her defenders with sarcasm. Let them not, therefore, feel so much exasperation because Austria has been vanquished, and obliged in her double fall, to abandon Venice to Italy and Germany to her rival. Had she followed our advice instead of listening to our adversaries, she would have given up Venetia with a good grace; had she come to the Congress, Prussia, isolated, would have been far less exacting, the German dispute would have been arranged without any combat, and the existence of the throne itself of the HAPSBURGS would not be a problem at this moment. One may very well say to Austria and her friends: It is you that have brought all this about; you must only excuse yourselves. Such, however, being the result, we may ask if the humiliation of that Power is so great a misfortune after all. Has not that result been sought for, in every possible way, by great French politicians for more than three hundred years? Was it the policy of FRANCIS I., HENRY II., HENRY IV., RICHELIEU, MAZARIN, LOUIS XIV., the First and Second Republics, the Empire, and the elder and younger branches of the Bourbons? Was it to augment Austrian influence in Italy that LOUIS PHILLIPPE threw down the gauntlet to that Power at Ancona in 1834, and that, in 1859, the chief of the new dynasty in France proclaimed Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic? Likewise, when we see the clerical and counter-revolutionary journals shedding bitter tears over the fall of Austria, and crying out that Rome has no longer any defenders, should not those tears enlighten us? Should they not tell us that it is one of our enemies that has been vanquished? Granted—perhaps we shall be told—but in the place of Austria there arises another military Power, with twenty-five millions of men. We reply that when the struggle between France and the House of Austria first began, the little France of FRANCIS I. only numbered a few millions of men, while the sun never set in the vast States of the Emperor CHARLES V. Where, then, is the sense, at the present day, of that timid policy which consists in wanting to have other Powers weak in order that France herself might be stronger? Our greatness lies in ourselves, not in the weakness of others. France, educated and free, has nothing to fear as long as her heart shall continue to be great.

Attempted Insurrection in Hungary.

From the Paris Temps, Aug. 3.

It will be remembered that at the commencement of the war the Hungarian emigration entered into relations with the Governments of Prussia and Italy; that KOSSUTH, the ex-dictator, had an interview with VICTOR EMMANUEL on the eve of the departure of that Prince for the army; that Gen. KLAPKA, the defender of the fortress of Comorn in 1849, was with King WILLIAM at the battle of Sadowa; that a Prussian proclamation was addressed to the Hungarians with the view of separating them from the empire of Austria, and that an intention of stipulating at the peace for the re-establishment of the Hungarian Constitution of 1848, was even attributed to the cabinets of Berlin and Florence. It will also be remembered that on several occasions the organization had been talked about of a legion formed of Hungarian soldiers who had fallen into the hands of the Prussians in the Bohemian campaign, and were disposed to aid, under the orders of Gen. KLAPKA, in promoting a revolutionary movement in their country. The pacific issue of the Nickolsburg negotiations and the silence with regard to Hungary of the preliminaries of peace must have proved, as in 1859, when the peace of Villafranca was signed, a cruel deception to the Magyar *emigrés*. However, according to the news which we this day receive from Vienna, Gen. KLAPKA persisted notwithstanding in his plans. Setting out from the extreme south of Prussian Silesia, at the head of a certain number of those volunteers of whom we have just spoken, he is said to have appeared within the last few days upon the northern frontier of Hungary, at the entrance of the valley of the Waag, a river which runs north and south and joins the Danube at Comorn. Two Vienna papers, the *Presse* and the *Wanderer*, declare that this attempted invasion has completely failed; that the companions of the Hungarian leader have abandoned him in order to rejoin their respective regiments; that the people everywhere turned a deaf ear to the insurrectionary appeals, and that Gen. KLAPKA has been compelled to return to Oderberg, the point he set out from. It would seem, indeed, despite the present demoralized state of the empire of Austria, that Gen. KLAPKA's enterprise could have only negative chances from the moment Prussia and Italy ceased to yield it any support. We must, however, await fuller information.

Count Bismarck and the People of Frankfort.

The following is the text of the dispatch which Count VON BISMARCK addressed to Gen. VON RODEN, the commandant at Frankfort.

The previous measures having failed to produce any effect up to the present time, you will have to adopt the following proceedings, commencing from 6 o'clock on the evening of the 28th of July: 1. Suspension of all communication by post, telegraph and railway. 2. Closing of taverns and all public places. 3. Men or merchandise to be prevented from leaving or coming into the city.

BISMARCK.

This dispatch was communicated to the Senate and Chamber of Commerce.

One of Austria's Tardy Allies.

From the Nord.

The majority of our readers are probably unaware that the military events which have just occurred in Germany have taken place without the participation of the army of the Principality of Lichtenstein, as the military force of that State has only just been mobilized. Austria has no great cause to regret this delay, for it is doubtful if the military cooperation in question would have contributed to retrieve the disaster of Sadowa, since the army of Lichtenstein numbers only ninety men. It is a curious fact that the people of that State having refused to contribute the funds necessary for the mobilization of the force, the Prince paid the expenses out of his private purse.

FRANCE.

Asylums in France for Mutilated Workmen—Scheme Proposed by the Emperor.

The Emperor of France has addressed the following letter to the Minister of State:

ST. CLOUD, July 28.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: The decree of the 8th of March, which founded the Asylums of Vincennes and Vesinet, directs that those establishments shall receive not only convalescent workmen, but also those who have been mutilated in the course of their work. For those who prefer to remain with their families the admissions can be converted into an annual or monthly subvention, fixed by an administrative commission.

However, up to this time the credits devoted to this foundation, and arising from a payment of one per cent. on the amount of the public works adjudged in the City of Paris and its suburbs, have only permitted it to afford succor to convalescents, the mutilated workmen being deprived of assistance.

It appears to me just to realize in a more general manner with regard to these, latter the promises of the decree of 1855; and to that effect it is necessary to employ other resources besides those which were at first created.

"I should consider it useful, in the first place, to call for the assistance of the persons themselves interested, whom it is not proper to discharge from the care of every foresight. From them might be asked a voluntary and moderate contribution. To the produce of that subscription would be added the sums arising from the payment of one per cent. collected on the public works executed by the State, the department and the communes. That would be a sort of assurance fund, receiving a subvention. It would be administered by the Government, and might take the name of *Caisse des Invalids de Travail*.

Its object would be to aid—first, workmen of the towns and country districts, who, after having assured themselves, should receive in the exercise of their labors wounds entailing a continuous incapacity for work; second, the widows of those who, in similar conditions, should have lost their lives.

It would be useful to come to an understanding with the railway companies, that they should consent to the necessary deductions on the amount of their works, in return for the same advantages accorded, to the men in their employment.

According to this organization, the individuals assured personally, or by their directors, would alone have the right, as is seen, to a pension for themselves or to assistance for their widows.

In supposing that the retention of 1 per cent. exercised on the amount of all the public works above enumerated should bring in four millions a year, and that the subscription of a certain number of workmen amounts to one million, the revenue of the Caisse would be five millions annually; and, in estimating the average duration of the pensions at 20 years, there would be means of giving about 800 pensions of 300f. a year to the victims of labor.

I request you to come to an understanding with the Ministers of the Interior and of Public Works to draw up on the above bases a draft of decree, in concert with the Council of State.

On which, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping.

NAPOLEON."

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Speech of Lord Derby at the Ministerial Dinner.

At the Ministerial Dinner at the Mansion House, on the 1st inst., Lord DERBY, after referring to the war between Austria and Prussia, thus spoke of the Atlantic telegraph: But, my Lords, peace has its triumphs as well as war, and no greater triumph, I think, can have been achieved than that which has been accomplished within the last few days in the renewed success of the attempt to bind by the electric telegraph the two great continents of Europe and America, and more especially to unite this country with the great American republic, with which we have so many ties in common—community of language, community of origin, and community, if not of institutions, at least of the principles upon which those institutions are founded. Every reason of interest and attachment leads us to desire that between ourselves and America there should be a most intimate and permanent union. Now, I received to-day at half-past 1 o'clock a telegram dated from New-York, this morning, informing me, among other things, of the arrival of a British vessel at New-York yesterday evening. I ask those who are connected with the commerce of this country and with its great trading interests whether, looking forward, they can imagine or conceive the effect which may be accomplished by this great undertaking when London and New-York are thus brought, not within weeks or days or even hours, but almost within minutes of each other? Is there any limit to the consequences which may be anticipated from so close a union of two such countries? It is impossible that on such an occasion as this I should not bear my testimony—and I am sure the same will be borne by all present—to the energy, the perseverance, the indomitable spirit shown amid the greatest difficulties and discouragements by those who have for a second time brought this enterprise to a satisfactory conclusion. May God grant that this link, now safely established between this country and America, may long continue to unite the two kindred peoples in a bond of harmony and of friendship!

HAVANA.

A Twenty Days' Quarantine Ordered for all United States Vessels—Transportation of Criminals—Reported Resignation of the Captain-General.

HAVANA, Sunday, Aug. 12.

The steamer *Columbia* came out of quarantine on Friday. On account of the detention caused by the quarantine, she does not sail until this morning, and the steamer *Hendrick Hudson*, on her arrival from Philadelphia, was ordered into observation for five days, the Spanish Consul at that port stating in the Bill of Health that the cholera had appeared there. I am informed by a respectable house of this city that the Captain-General has declared all the ports of the United States foul, and ordered a strict quarantine against all vessels arriving thence for twenty days. Preparations are being made at Mariel, about forty miles west of Havana, with this view. The Captain-General is also causing the arrest and transportation of all criminals or notoriously bad characters who have been twice or more times in jail to the Island of Fernando Poo. It is being quietly and secretly done, but nevertheless *is* being done. It is rumored that the Captain-General is very much disgusted with the state of affairs on this Island, and has tendered his resignation.

Business is very dull. No freights. United States Exchange 23 to 24 per cent. discount.

MARYLAND.

Termination of the Steamboat Opposition on the Chesapeake—Postponement of the Dedication of the Antietam Cemetery.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The great steamboat opposition on the Chesapeake Bay, which has been carried on for the past fifteen months between the Old Bay Line and the new or Leary Line, was to-day terminated by a settlement which involves, it is said, the payment to ARTHUR LEARY and C. K. GARRISON, of New-York, of a quarter of a million of dollars, the purchase by the old line of the fine steamer *George Leary*, and the old line being left in full possession of the valuable Baltimore and Norfolk routes.

The dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery, which was to have taken place on the anniversary of the battle of the 16th of September, has been postponed for one year, in consequence of the inability to have the necessary arrangements completed in season for the coming anniversary.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Official Report on the Casualties of the Late Riot—An Address from Judge Howell on the Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 16.

An extra has been issued containing a card from the official military authorities in regard to the late riots, which puts down the total number known to be killed at thirty-eight; the severely wounded at forty-eight, and the slightly wounded at ninety-eight.

Judge HOWELL, *pro tem.* President of the Convention of 1864, is out in an address to the loyal people of Louisiana endeavoring to show the legality of that body, but says nothing regarding its reassembling.

TENNESSEE.

An Altercation at Nashville—The Mayor Attacks a Lawyer.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

W. MATT. BROWN, Mayor, assailed Lawyer REDFORD in the latter's office to-day, on account of the personalities used by REDFORD in his recent speech before the Negro Convention.

Hon. M. BURNS has been elected President of the Nashville and Clarksville Railroad, and Mr. JAMES Superintendent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 16.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH AND THE NEW-YORK FINANCIERS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH, on the day he left this city to go upon his late trip, received a letter from thirty-six firms of bankers and financiers of New-York, advising him to make weekly or periodical sales of the gold that accumulates in the Treasury. Since his return Mr. MCCULLOCH has given respectful attention to this letter, but I learn he does not regard it as imperative that he should make a formal reply. In the main, and in fact, generally he agrees with the views expressed by the writers; but there are considerations not touched upon by these very respectable firms, which determine the Secretary against making sales of the Government gold just now. Among these considerations may be mentioned the threatening or unsettled aspect of affairs in Europe. Whilst this unsettled condition of things continues, it is better that the Government should be strong in gold, and that the amount on hand should not be reduced so as to leave the market within the control of the gold gamblers. Information has been received here of the existence of a combination of speculators in New-York whose object is to run gold up to 200, and it is believed they could carry out their purpose were the Secretary to reduce the amount of gold in the Treasury, as suggested by firms of bankers above referred to.

QUEEN EMMA AT MOUNT VERNON.

Queen EMMA is still in Washington, and employed her time to-day in making a visit with her suite to Mount Vernon, where she was conducted through the spacious grounds and mansion, noting each point of interest, and expressing her admiration of the scenery and surroundings. The tomb of WASHINGTON was visited, where the Queen gave evidence of her knowledge of the history of the Father of his country, and seemed particularly interested in contemplating the republican simplicity of the locality. The party returned to their hotel this evening where they were visited by delegations from several tribes of Indians now in this city.

QUEEN EMMA AND THE INDIANA DELEGATION.

Queen EMMA visited Mount Vernon to-day, and this evening, at about 9 o'clock, she gave audience to several delegations of Indians, who were introduced by Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, CHAS. E. MIX. The tribes represented were: Choctaws, under charge of Gov. PETER P. PATCHLYNN; Chickasaws, in charge of Gov. WINCHESTER COLBERT, Southern Cherokees and Pawnees; among the latter two squaws and one papoose. The latter tribe are of the Simon-pure savage type, and almost wholly absorbed the attention of Her Majesty, who examined curiously their dress, shield, bow and arrows, trinkets, &c., &c. The Queen also manifested the liveliest interest in the papoose, and the children of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. It appears Her Majesty intended a trip to the Indian territories of North America for the purpose of observing the savages, their mode of life, &c., and hearing that several tribes were represented by delegations in this city, she sent for them, and therefore the visit to her parlors this evening. The Queen will not make the contemplated trip to the Indian Territory. Her curiosity was fully gratified this evening as to the savages.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

The delay in the printing of the revised Internal Revenue Laws, of which 25,000 copies were ordered by Congress, is occasioned by the time taken at the Treasury Department to prepare the copy for the index. The text has been printed for more than a week.

DELEGATES FROM THE CONVENTION.

A good many delegates to the Philadelphia Convention arrived here to-night. The committee to wait upon the President is expected here in the morning, but it is understood they will not present the address to Mr. JOHNSON until Saturday morning. DEAN RICHMOND is among the arrivals to-night.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

Gen. BAIRDS official report of the New-Orleans riot has been completed, and was to-day forwarded to Gen. GRANT by Gen. SHERIDAN. Such is the information received here by telegram to-night.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed Robert E. Peterson, of Pennsylvania, and Charles B. Norton, of New York, to be United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. Col. R. R. Bolling, of Kentucky, has received the appointment of Surveyor of Customs for the port of Louisville.

FORNEY'S PHILADELPHIA SPEECH.

Surprise and indignation are expressed here, among all classes, at the incendiary character of the speech of Col. FORNEY, made last night in response to the call of a few would-be rioters in Philadelphia. Even those of his own Radical persuasion, who have been indiscriminate supporters of FORNEY, are surprised that he should have been so intemperate, as they express it, and all other classes are indignant at this attempt to incite the mob to acts of violence. Every one here interprets FORNEY's remarks to mean about this: Inasmuch as you did not kill off some dozens of rebels and copperheads, it is well, and your fortitude in resisting the temptation is Christian, and more than human; but you would have been forgiven if you had slaughtered these men, and its a pity you did not do the deed. A more uncharitable, incendiary harangue than this—I cry you don't, but I wish you had—speech, has not been uttered since the commencement of the war. Such is the judgment passed on it here.

THE CHOLERA IN SAVANNAH.

Surgeon CALEB W. HORNER, chief medical officer of the Freedman's Bureau, has received a dispatch from Dr. LAWTON, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Bureau in Georgia, giving an account of the rise and progress of the cholera in Savannah. He states that the disease appeared simultaneously at several points, and was doubtless introduced by the deserting soldiers from Tybee Island. It yields very readily to treatment, but is well marked. Surgeon LAWTON says further, that thus far the disease exists in but a few cases in this city; but if it spreads, and many freed people have it, he would open the hospital to the citizens, upon agreement of the city authorities to furnish physicians, meat, ice, brandy, &c.

MEXICO.

The Reported Defection of Gen. Lozada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Advices from Tepec, Mexico, to the 31st ult., partially confirm the report of the defection of LOZADA, who has not actually joined the Liberals, but refuses to obey MAXIMILIAN.

Fire in East Birmingham, Penn.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 16.

A destructive fire occurred at East Birmingham, near Pittsburgh, this morning, originating in the rear of Schell's Hotel, and communicating to the adjoining houses. Eight buildings were destroyed, including the Welsh Church. The buildings were mostly dwellings. Loss, $20,000; mostly insured in Pennsylvania offices.

The American Scientific Convention.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The American Scientific Convention reassembled this morning.

A number of members at large and members from Buffalo were elected.

Prof. HALL read a paper on the geological structure of Southern Minnesota.

The discussion on the theory of the facial formation of the St. Lawrence was resumed.

Cholera in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 16.

There were forty-four deaths from cholera during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning, of which nineteen were whites and twenty-two black and three not stated.

The Cholera in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Aug. 16.

The Board of Health report this afternoon says there are no new cases of cholera, either in the city or at Camp Jackson, since yesterday at noon.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Seventy-eight deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

Cholera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The cholera report at the Board of Health up to noon to-day showed twenty new cases, six of which proved fatal.

The Overland Mail and Union Pacific Railroad.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Hereafter the overland mail coach will run in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad from Manhattan, one hundred miles west of here, with a general office at Leavenworth. The last overland coach left here to-day.

Disaster to the Yacht Squadron.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, Aug. 16.

The American Yacht Squadron, of New-York, were caught in a gale off Newport last night. The *Maggie* and the *Calypso* ran aground in the Roads, but got off safely this morning. The *Seadrift* put into Stonington. The *Sea* led the squadron all the way from New-London. They will possibly break up here.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR active, and advanced 15c.@25c. WHEAT firm, at an advance of 1½c.@2c.; sales at $1 62½@$1 63¾ for Old, and $1 80@$1 82 for New No. 1, and $1 21 for Old, and $1 75@$1 76 for New No. 2. CORN active, at 57½c.@58½c. for No. 1, and 56c.@57c. for No. 2. OATS dull, at 28c.@28¼c. for No. 1, and 26c.@26½c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet; sales at $2 28½ free. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork advanced 50c.; sales at $33 50. FREIGHTS steady; Corn 7½c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 160,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 130,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales 200 bbls. Extra State from No. 1 Spring Wheat, $10 25. WHEAT quiet; car lots No. 1 Milwaukee, at $2 10. CORN—Sales, in the morning, 94,000 bush., at 69c. for No. 2, and 70c. for No. 1; in the afternoon, 16,000 bush. No. 1, at 69c.@69½c. OATS quiet. BARLEY nominal. RYE is dull. PORK, $34. LARD, 21c. for city, and 21¼c.@22c. for Western. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Wheat, 15½c.; Corn, 12½c.; Oats, 6½c. to New-York; Wheat, 13½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats 7c., to Albany. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,476 bbls.; Corn, 193,563 bush. CANAL EXPORTS—Corn, 163,420 bush.; Oats, 15,726, and Rye, 17,800.

At his Post Again.

The celebrated Dr. VON EISENBERG, whose skill we have had occasion to record frequently, and who, as our readers may remember, was burned out by the destructive fire in Broadway, has, through the kindness of his numerous patients, (who have derived great benefit from his unrivaled skill and his unremitting attention) opened an office, with most magnificent consulting rooms, at No. 251 Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth-street. Those suffering from impaired sight, deafness, catarrh, sore throat, asthma and pulmonary diseases, have now an opportunity of consulting this eminent physician, who has, at least, the honesty to say if the patient can be cured or not.—*New-York Express.*

A "Single-handed Contest."

"The challenge was accepted by the Agent of the Willcox & Gibbs, and no other kind of Sewing-machine being in competition, it was left for these two—one representing the old double-thread, 'lock' or 'shuttle-stitch' *class*, and the other the new, single-thread, 'twisted loop-stitch' *class*—by this *single-handed contest*, to *decide the relative merits* of these two classes of Sewing-machines." "The result of this remarkable 'Trial'—a trial at which every 'point of merit' claimed for either machine was submitted to the *unerring test of practical work*—was that *the Willcox & Gibbs won the victory*" over its double-thread competitor—"*by the extraordinary superiority of* THIRTY-FIVE DISTINCT POINTS OF MERIT, DECIDED IN ITS FAVOR—*against two points only, decided in favor of its opponent!*"—Report of "Grand Trial."—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. *Price* FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

The Great Napoleon was fond of Violets, and cultivated them for their fragrance at St. Helena; but what is the scent of the violet, or of any combination of garden flowers, when compared with the perfume of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS? Let the ladies answer.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," at the "*Grand Trial*."] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Notice.—HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists respectfully notify their friends and the public, that their business will not be interrupted by the fire, as they have a full stock at their other stores, and all orders will be attended to with promptness and dispatch. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 399, 511 and 756 Broadway and 17th-st., corner 4th-av.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and other makes, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple-flange Fire-proof Safes, Burglar-proof Vaults, &c. Also, large assortment second-hand Safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

The Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-MaCHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use*. ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality. Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machine for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, New-York, new and elegant styles of Wedding Cards just received.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch SewING Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

BARRET.—On Friday, Aug. 10, at the Fifth-av. Hotel, New-York, the wife of Alexander Barret, Esq., of Henderson, Ky., and Staten Island, of a son.

MARRIED.

DUMARESQ—HUBLBERT.—In Boston, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at the Brattle-st. Church, by Rev. Dr. Putnam, PHILIP K. DUMARESQ, of China, to Miss SOPHIE A. HUBLBERT, of Newtonville, Mass.

STUART—JONES.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, at the Church of the Redeemer, by Rev. Dr. Tripp, GEO. A. W. STUART to RACHAEL A., daughter of the late Joshua L. Jones. No cards.

STEAD—FRENCH.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Joseph Wilson, GEORGE AMBLER STEAD, Esq., of Leeds, England, to EMILY CHARLOTTE, fourth daughter of the late Thomas French, Esq., of Ballinasloe, Ireland.

DIED.

BACON.—At [illegible], on Tuesday, Aug. 14, CARL R., infant son of [illegible] and Virginia Bacon, aged [illegible].

FINCH.—On Saturday, Aug. 11, P. M., the relatives and friends of MARY FINCH, wife of Jerome Finch, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at No. 413 10th-av. [illegible]

HARRISON.—In Paris, on Thursday, [illegible], daughter of Wm. H. and [illegible] Harrison, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 209 5th-av., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 21, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

HENRY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, from the effect of wounds received at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, ROBERT, youngest son of Sarah and the late James Henry, aged [illegible] years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family, and the officers and members of the 131st N. Y. V., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his mother's residence, No. 9 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

LUDLUM.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Aug. 16, JOSEPH LUDLUM, in the 77th year of his age.

The remains will be interred in the Methodist Vault this (Thursday) at 4 o'clock.

MACKAY.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, AMELIA, wife of Alexander Mackay, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 325 Raymond-st., (Ashland-place,) Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

McKAY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, AMELIA BRIDGEMAN, wife of Geo. J. McKay, in the 26th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] 8th-av., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MULLANY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 6½ P. M., CORDELIA M., wife of A. Jackson Mullany, of Mobile, Ala.

Funeral services at Ascension Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, of her brother, Col. J. R. [illegible], are invited to attend without further invitation.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, at Pelham, Westchester County, Commander WILLIAM SETON OGDEN, U. S. Navy.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester. Cars will leave the Harlem Railroad Depot, [illegible] at 2.30 P. M. for Mott Haven, where carriages will be waiting the arrival of the train.

PLYMPTON.—On Friday, Aug. 10, at Galveston, Texas, of cholera, Lieut.-Col. P. W. L. PLYMPTON, 17th U. S. Infantry, in the 48th year of his age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PEIRCE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at Glen Cove, L. I., ALLEN PEIRCE, son of the late Capt. John A. Peirce, of this City.

Funeral from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RISLEY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, JOHN RISLEY, at his residence, No. 59 Lafayette-st., Newark, N. J., in his 80th year.

Friends are invited, without further notice, to the funeral at the Fifth Baptist Church, Prospect-st., this day, (Friday,) the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

RAE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, of disease of the kidneys, JOHN RAE, native of Kelso, Scotland, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 60 7th-st., Hoboken, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

☞ Kelso papers please copy.

SHELDON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, at his residence near Tarrytown, HENRY SHELDON, formerly of New-York.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, Tarrytown on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

TRYON.—At Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 16, ANGELETTE, aged 60 years, wife of John Tryon.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN BRUNT.—At the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Isaac Seymour, Peekskill, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, GEORGINE L. VAN BRUNT, aged 7 years.

Funeral will take place at St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, this day, (Friday,) Aug. 17, at 12½ P. M.

WEEKS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, at South Norwalk, Conn., MATHEW HENRY WEEKS, formerly of New-York City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at South Norwalk, on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 2 P. M. Trains leave New-York at 11:30 and 12:15.

WELLWOOD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, at Atlanticville, L. I., ALEXIS CALDWELL, only child of Joseph T. and Kate M. Wellwood, aged 2 months.

☞ Pennsylvania papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, in his 21st year, THOMAS, youngest son of Sarah E. and the late Peter D. Wright.

The friends of the family are invited to the funeral from his late residence, No. 225 West 27th-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J.

☞ Canada and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL—1866.

CLOTHING.

JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,

Have now on hand and are prepared to offer to

WHOLESALE BUYERS,

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING

Ever in the market, which will be sold

VERY LOW.

They request all buyers to examine this stock at their

STORE, Nos. 55 and 57 WHITE-ST.,

First store west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,

NEW-YORK,

have removed to

NO. 34 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

Factory, Hudson City, N. J.

STODDARD'S

CHOLERA SPECIFIC:

A SURE PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

CHOLERA,

CHOLERA MORBUS,

DIARRHŒA,

DYSENTERY,

SUMMER COMPLAINTS,

PAINS IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, ETC.

Its action is IMMEDIATE and EFFICACIOUS. Its virtues have been tested by thousands since the Cholera Season of 1849. Physicians USE and RECOMMEND it. All admit it to be the BEST COMPOUND KNOWN for the complaints for which it is designed.

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For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, and by DUDLEY & STAFFORD, DEMAS BARNES & CO., and F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York City.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York Agents.

THE NATIONAL FREEMASON.

Will appear Sept. 1st as a weekly, containing a likeness and the masonic history of President Johnson. Agents supplied through the American News Co. Office of THE NATIONAL FREEMASON, No. 39 Nassau-st. N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer ETNA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18 will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the uptown offices, as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PIONEER JOHNSON UNION CLUB.—The Executive Committee will meet at their "headquarters" THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 17, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

H. C. PARKE, Chairman.

J. HERON, Secretary.

CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Liver disease and piles can only be permanently cured by the newly-discovered Positive Remedies, extracted from plants. Explanatory circular on all diseases, one stamp. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

AN ORDER ON "VAIL, HATTER," awaits check No. 150. One customer, *every day*, receives a $9 hat order, *free of charge*. SMITH & FOWLER, Men's Furnishing—retail department, No. 3 Park-row.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

TO ALL WHO WANT TO KNOW.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how to restore your sight, and give up spectacles, without the aid of doctor or medicine, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how uncomfortable trusses may be thrown aside, and comfort and cure obtained by the ruptured, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet mailed free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW valuable information suited to the married, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

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The Second Edition, for August, of

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I.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to purchasing Tickets, Checking Baggage, Railway Maps, Railway Time-Tables, &c., &c.

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III.—NEARLY THREE HUNDRED TIME-TABLES, giving the Time of the Departure and Arrival of the various Trains throughout the United States and the Canadas—every important route indicated by map.

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VI.—MONTHLY ACCOUNTS OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.

VII.—Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel, &c., &c.

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SEPTEMBER NUMBER NOW READY.

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AGENTS WANTED for the only work of the kind yet published—the book for every household, containing popular biographies of the

HEROES OF THE WAR,

Who brought the great rebellion to a triumphant close—to be found in J. T. HEADLEY'S latest and best work, entitled "Grant and Sherman; their Campaigns and Generals." Complete in one large volume, with 30 steel portraits, battle scenes and maps. The most attractive work ever offered to agents. Send for terms and territory. Address

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FINANCIAL.

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
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U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES. New-York, Aug 16, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	Comp. I.N's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupon, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	June C.I.N's '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Regist'd, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	July C.I.N's '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. C.I.N's '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. C.I.N's '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. C.I.N's '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	May C.I.N's '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. C.I.N's '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
N.Y. Bounty Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. C.I.N's '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. C.I.N's '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
August, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]			

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
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NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD.

CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS.
Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.
Address or call on KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

LEES & WALLER, BANKERS, No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.
Drafts at sight and Letters of Credit issued on the Bank of California.
Accounts current opened, Foreign Exchange negotiated, and deposits in coin or currency for specific periods received on terms which will be made known upon application.
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco,
CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, ALL PAID UP IN GOLD COIN.
D. O. MILLS, President. W. C. RALSTON, Cashier,
Agents in New-York. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON FOR SALE.
Transfers of money to California by mail or telegraph: Mining Stocks and other California securities bought and sold on order. Coupons cashed, collections made and all kinds of financial business between New-York, San Francisco and the Upper Coast transacted.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD. No. 22 William-st., New-York, BANKERS AND BROKERS in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.
A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE.
200 shares Broadway National Bank.
100 shares Fourth National Bank.
100 shares Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad.
[illegible] shares Williamsburgh Gas Light Co.
By W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 41 Pine-st.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humboldt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC CABLE TELEG'PH CO., OF N. Y., NO. 38 NEW-ST., AND NO. 39 BROAD-ST., Room 29.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO A LIMITED number of Shares to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at this office on TUESDAY, Aug. [illegible], from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and will be closed on the [illegible]
The route is from New-York to Bermuda via Cape Charles, United States, thence to the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, in Portugal.
Capital Stock ... $10,000,000
Par value of shares ... $100 each
Terms, 20 per cent. at the time of subscription, 20 per cent. in 30 days, and 20 per cent. in 60 days thereafter.
It is estimated that only sixty per cent. of the par value of the stock subscribed will be called for.
W. S. WORL, President.
R. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.
CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them, for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of seven of the Second Mortgage Bonds. Such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this Company on or before the 17th day of August instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.
CHARLES A. RAPALLO, FRED. A. COE, JAMES C. BELL, } Trustees.

$200,000.—NASHVILLE CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—Interest payable half-yearly at the Manhattan Company, New-York. A first-class security. Total liability, $[illegible]; representing $17,000,000 taxable property, and owning absolutely in its own right over one million. The Commissioners are offering the above loan, and commend the stock to capitalists as a secure and prompt-paying investment. Refer to Manhattan Bank, Thomas Eakin, Esq., Waterhouse, Pearl & Co.
JOHN LELLYETT, A. J. DUNCAN, } Commissioners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF TEMPORARY LOAN, (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes,) that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and Aug. 25; and that after the latter date INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SUCH CERTIFICATES.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.
NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. B. MARVIN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS, HELD this day, A. F. HASTINGS, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Company. By order, RICHD. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP, Purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale by G. E. F. RILEY & CO., No. 33 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, [illegible] over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

SAMUEL [illegible], BANKER AND BROKER, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
DIRECTORS:

W. E. Everett,	G. W. Parsons,
George W. Quintard,	Hugh Allen,
C. H. Delamater,	C. E. Copeland,
N. L. McCready,	Col. Marshall Lefferts,
H. T. Livingston,	Morris Franklin,
R. J. Thorne,	Edward Haight,
Miers Corvell,	E. D. Wood,
Hon. Chauncey Vibbard,	Capt. J. J. Comstock,
Hon. Lucius Robinson,	James Bishop,
J. G. Harrison,	Harrison Loring,
J. T. Rowland,	J. V. Merrick,
J. E. Douglass,	B. H. Bartol,
C. W. Copeland,	J. J. Neale,
James How,	Capt. Richard Peck,
W. H. Wallace,	Hon. Edmund Rice,
Ellwood Walter,	Col. William Crooks.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the National Bank of the Commonwealth, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, 1866. Capital Stock, $200,000, in shares of $100 each.
EDWARD HAIGHT, W. E. EVERETT, CAPT. J. J. COMSTOCK, N. L. McCREADY, C. W. COPELAND, } Commissioners of Subscription.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, July 26, 1866.
CASH CAPITAL ... $200,000
SURPLUS ... 52,500
THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER MAIN-ST. AND SOUTH-AV., BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 15, 1866.
Twenty-second Dividend—On Demand, the Naugatuck Railroad Company will pay a half-yearly Dividend of Five (5) per cent. free of Government tax. The Transfer Book will be reopened on the 18th inst.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.
By order of the Executive Committee.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, Aug. 7, 1866.
DIVIDEND NUMBER TWENTY-SIX—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on its Capital Stock, free of Government tax, on the 20th day of August inst.
New-York Stockholders will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; Albany and Troy, at the New-York State National Bank; Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank.
Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, NO. 23 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 14.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.
WM. H. REID, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.
CAPITAL ... $200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866 ... 224,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866 ... 13,538
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL AT ALBANY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS," ALBANY, July 13, 1866.
Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

POSTPONEMENT.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The Senate of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:
Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New-York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.
The following are the members of the commission:
Senator George H. Andrews,
Senator Henry R. Low,
Senator Charles G. Cornell,
State Engineer J. P. Goodsell.
Mayor John T. Hoffman,
Engineer Alfred W. Craven.
At meetings of the Board held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties interested be, and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications upon the subject embraced in the above resolution, to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of August next.
The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates of expense.
GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman.
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.
The time for the reception of plans is extended to the 1st day of October. By order of the Committee,
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 1.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act. WM. A. COBB, President.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department," and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Dep't.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.
For regulating, curbing and grading Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River.
Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 9, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.
WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan. AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

THE INTEREST OF JOHN W. MOORE in our firm ceases from this date. J. A. DURKEE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES. NO BIG PROFITS. NO DULL TRADE. 300 FOR SALE. C. WITTY, Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.—A large stock of first-class work, at 20 per cent. below Broadway houses; a lot of top and no-top buggies, expressly suited to the Southern trade. ROSS & TUFTS, No. 42 Cedar-st., two doors west of William.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE—ONE PAIR fine large sorrels, two single horses, sound and kind, and elegant under saddle; also two trotters, very fast; sold low, if applied for immediately, or will exchange for real estate. C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS, BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

MILLINERY.

WILLOW, FEATHERS AND GLADIATOR hats at LIBINNS' immense wholesale and retail millinery, largest in the world, No. 377 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel; ladies' neck chains and pheasant feathers, bridal bonnets, gladiator hats and turbans.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866.
In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary streets, in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO.
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.
Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.
TERMS: Cash, in Government funds.
JOHN S. LOOMIS, Assistant Special Agent.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.
TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.:

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Pliers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands.
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.
6 Large Gear.
6 Small Gear.
8 Rings.
72 Notices and Straps.
288 Tumblers for Battery.
240 Porus Cups.
162 (13¼ oz. A.o.d.) Platina Strips.
17¼ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.
230 pounds Mercury.
1,060 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
1,400 pounds Nails, 10d and 60d.
2,300 Insulators, Bracket.
30 Empty Carboys.
35,000 pounds Iron Wire.
66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
106 Reels for Wire.
43 Reel Stands, small.
10 Reel Stands, centre.
1 Platform Scale.
160 Insulators block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
23 Tool Boxes.
44 Tool Reels.
74 Full Reels.
73 Empty Reels.
67 Reel Stands.
16 Reel Stands, delivery.
5 Reel Handles.
3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
117 Iron Spikes.
31 Insulated Bending Screws.
29 Rubber Rings.
60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
63 Zincs for Grove Battery.
6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.
D. H. RUCKER, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R., No. 258 G-st.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:
Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One tender truck; two small truck cars.
One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.
Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard,) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.
Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, mauls, platform and counter scales, lanterns, oars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.
Also, nine frame buildings.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.
Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A.M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28,
Eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.
F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at Lincoln's Depot, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described LUMBER:
About 30,000 feet 2 inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 2½ inch oak plank.
About 110,000 feet 3 inch oak plank.
About 7,000 feet 3½ inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 4 inch oak plank.
About 10,000 feet 5 inch oak plank.
About 15,000 feet 1½ inch ash plank.
About 60,000 feet 4 inch ash plank.
About 20,000 feet 2 inch ash plank.
About 10,000 feet 2 inch hickory plank.
About 5,000 feet 3 inch hickory plank.
About 8,000 feet 4 inch hickory plank.
About 20,000 feet ⅝ inch poplar boards.
This sale is well worthy the attention of carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1,000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.
Terms: Cash in Government funds.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.
D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CANONICUS" AT PUBLIC SALE.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 11, 1866.
Will be sold at her anchorage, south side of basin, at Baltimore, Md., the above-named United States steamer, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, A. M., together with the Boats, Anchors, Stores, Donkey Engine, &c., &c., now on board.
She is a side-wheel steamer of 434 tons; length on deck, 179 feet; breadth of beam 30 feet 10 inches; draft, 6 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 36 inches; stroke of piston 12 feet. In running order and well found in her outfits; now only sold for want of further use by the Government.
Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. W. BRADLEY, Col. and Chief Quartermaster, M. M. D.
ADREON, THOMAS, & CO. Auctioneers.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1858, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.
All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.
EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, } Trustees and Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 61 Chambers-st., N.Y.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bonded Warehouse in basement of No. 41 Cortlandt-st., on September 4, at 11 A. M., for nonpayment of taxes under the Internal Revenue Law, the following named articles, the property of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company, viz.:
21 presses (double.)
1 case containing wood screws for presses.
42 stands.
2 cases of guage boxes.
10 cases containing about 1,500 pounds stem and stem smoking tobacco.
1 case containing tobacco sundries, tools, &c.
3 large tables.
2 chairs.
1 tub containing tobacco.
1 wooden shovel.
1 case containing 25,800 cigarettes.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

AUCTION SALES.

T. E. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
BY T. E. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock, within the store,
FRESH MENTON LEMONS.
2,000 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing ex *Woodland*, from Marseilles.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH WILL SELL THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, Aug. 17, at 1½ o'clock precisely, at the four-story dwelling house No. 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., over $5,000 worth of elegant and costly household furniture, pianoforte, rich parlor furniture, works of art, fine oil-paintings, bronzes, vases, bronze clock, oval and pier mirror, carpets, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, spring and hair mattresses, rich cut glass, china and silverware, table cutlery, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For laying crosswalk in Third-street, opposite No. 228.
2d. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from southeast corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.
3d. For laying crosswalk from the northeast to the northwest corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets.
4th. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from the northeasterly corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.
5th. For laying crosswalk from the southeast to the southwest corner of Watts and Greenwich streets.
6th. For building sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from present sewer at Eleventh-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue.
7th. For paving Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston streets, with trap-block.
8th. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues, with trap-block.
9th. For paving Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, with trap-block.
10th. For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Sixth to Ninth avenues, with stone blocks.
The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:
1st. Both sides of Third-street, between Avenue B and Avenue C.
2d. On the east side of West-street and the south side of Charlton-street, to the extent of half the block on either street, from southeast corner of West and Charlton streets.
3d. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Cortlandt-street to Dey-street, and on the north side of Cortlandt-street to the extent of half the block from Greenwich-street to Broadway, and from Greenwich-street to Washington-street.
4th. The east side of West-street and the north side of Charlton-street to the extent of half the block on either street, from northeast corner of West and Charlton streets.
5th. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Watts to Desbrosses streets, and on the south side of Watts-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Greenwich-street.
6th. On both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from the Tenth to the Eleventh avenues.
7th. On both sides of Mulberry street, between Bleecker and Houston streets and to the extent of half the block either way on Bleecker and Houston streets.
8th. On both sides of Thirty-sixth-street, from the Sixth to the Seventh avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
9th. On both sides of Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue.
10th. On both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 10, 1866.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
TAX SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the directions of Title 3, Chapter 427, of the Laws of 1855, that a list of all lands liable to be sold for taxes, assessed and levied in the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860, and of certain lands liable to be sold for taxes levied in the years 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, has been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers and Town Clerks in this State; and that so much of the several parcels of said lands as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest and charges which may be due thereon at the time of sale, will, on the 12th day of November next, and the succeeding days thereafter, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany.
Dated ALBANY, July 18, 1866. THOS. HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
jy20-law12w

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, Collector's Office No. 14 Court-st., Brooklyn.—The annual taxes for 1866, upon incomes, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are due and payable from the 15th to the 31st day of August, 1866. The bills are ready for delivery. Office hours from 8½ A. M. to 5 P. M.
HENRY C. BOWEN, Collector.
Checks received. No State or City Bank bills, other than National Banks, received in payment of taxes.
BROOKLYN, Aug. 15, 1866.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUDWIG KNOOP, JULIUS KNOOP, GOTTFRIED KNOOP and JOHN T. HANEMANN, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the Christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow & Son, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 6, 1866.
CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. Rev. stamp, 50 cents, duly canceled.]
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
jy20-law6w F*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUDWIG KNOOP, JULIUS KNOOP, GOTTFRIED KNOOP and JOHN T. HANEMANN, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the Christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow & Son, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred dollars, with interest from the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 3, 1866.
CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. Rev. stamp, 50 cents, duly canceled.]
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
jy20-law6w F*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HERMANN MARCUSE and HERMANN R. BALTZER, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow and Son, and CHARLES WHIST WALTER, defendants. Summons for a money demand on contract; com. not served. To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy dollars, with interest from the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 6, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiff's Attorney.
[U. S. Int. Rev. fifty-cent stamp duly canceled.]
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy20-law6w-F*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Plaintiff, against LEWIS P. BEERS, Defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 458 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs of this action.
R. S. B. EASTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1866.
law6wFri R. S. B. EASTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury. 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.
We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it: two miles from the Village of Aylett, 29 miles from Richmond, near the stage road. This location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Aylett, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 28, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Aylett Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR., REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 98 Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

ENGLEWOOD.
For sale or to rent, the "Wall," or "Nichols House;" stone; 1 mile from depot; 6 acres land; fruit; stable, ice-house, &c. Price $16,000; rent $1,500. J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st., N. Y.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURGH, N. Y., AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., on MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., ten elegant building sites on the west bank of the Hudson, about 1½ miles north of the City of Newburgh, containing from 8 to 17½ acres each, and together constituting the farm of the late Daniel A. Deyo, deceased, and are to be sold to close his estate. Said sites are unsurpassed for location, and command extensive views of the Hudson, Highlands and surrounding country. Title perfect. For particulars apply to HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, &c.; or to T. BINGHAM, Auctioneer, Newburgh; or to T. J. DEYO, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED ON NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close up the estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 465, 468 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts. One of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence and farm of 60 acres of excellent land, three miles north of New-Haven, on elevation; magnificent view of surrounding country; good roads and neighborhood; quantities of choice fruit and berries; modern built house, surrounded by beautifully shaded lawn, farm-house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in complete order; stock, furniture, &c., sold if wanted. Apply at Earle's Hotel.

A FINE FARM OF 120 ACRES, 1 1-2 miles from New-Brunswick, good, substantial buildings, land in high state of cultivation, well watered, choice variety of fruit, everything in good condition, will be sold at a low price, including stock and crops. Also, a number of other farms of from 20 to 150 acres, at reasonable prices and very good locations on Raritan River. SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of 28 acres to be disposed of at a bargain, situated on Long Island, just one hour's ride by cars from either Brooklyn or New-York. The house elegant, substantial and commodious, surrounded by a beautiful shaded lawn of evergreens and carriage drive. The farm is excellent land, in a high state of cultivation. There are 500 choice fruit-bearing trees and 100 grapevines in a fine state of cultivation. For further particulars, call on or address H. BINGHAM, No. 53 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, for three days, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot for sale, with brown-stone front, and railing and balusters, fluted columns, &c., and finished up in a superior style; in size about 21x50x100, four stories and basement, situated on 60th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on one of the main entrances to Central Park; and where the Grand Hotel is to be built. Apply on the premises, or at No. 413 3d-av.

FOR SALE—AT RICEVILLE, N. J., A DESIRAble county seat; house containing 8 rooms; also house with 6 rooms, in good order, 7½ acres of land, with good fruit and shade. Inquire at Washington Market, opposite No. 149 West-st., of A. J. WILLIAMS, or W. B. PATTERSON, on the premises, near Mount's Dock, Shrewsbury River.

ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Stone cottage, 47x35, with wing 22x25, three minutes' walk from depot; barn, garden, &c.; about 1½ acres. Price $10,000. Also a plot of 8 acres laid out with fruit and ornamental trees, berries, vines, &c. A never-failing stream runs through. Apply to J. B. MILLER, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A NEW, first-class two-story and attic dwelling-house, with French roof of slate; house 38 feet wide by 32 feet deep, with an L 16 by 22; contains 12 rooms, with water, bathroom and gas pipes; is within six minutes' walk of Brick Church Station. Apply to F. LYMAN, No. 139 Wall-st., or REUNE MARTIN, No. 29 Chambers-st.

SALE AND EXCHANGE.—FARMS AND small country seats, Westfield and Cranford, N. J. Central; Monsey, N. J. Northern. Elegant country seats, Orange, N. J., and S. I. Brooklyn mansions, 16 lots; Fulton-av. store property and coal yard. Wanted, 5 City houses. POILLON, No. 100 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BURLINGTON, N. J., A COUNtry seat of 32 acres, on the river bank, full of best bearing fruit, with immediate possession; price $8,000. Also, several desirable fruit farms of 7 to 50 acres, at $2,500 and upward. Particulars by addressing E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence and outbuildings, with nine acres of land under fine cultivation; large supply of fruit. Price $9,000. Also, one containing 20 acres, within five minutes' walk of depot, on Northern Railroad. Price $5,000. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

$10,500 FIRST-CLASS FARM—120 acres, well fruited, timbered and watered, good buildings; 81 acre farm, fine buildings, $[illegible]; a superior farm, 180 acres, large fine buildings, fruit in great abundance, $22,000, on New-Jersey Central Railroad. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS IN SOUTH BROOKLYN FOR SALE—One on Amity-st., near Clinton, one on Clinton, near Amity; first-class neighborhood, restricted to building first-class private dwellings. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS AND ELEGANTLY furnished four-story, high stoop, brown stone house, beautifully frescoed, superior order, 38th-st., near 5th-av.; others $15,000 to $50,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 33th-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTONVILLE, ORANGE County, N. Y., a farm of about 90 acres of good land, with buildings, suitable for grain and dairy purposes, one mile from depot. Inquire of JOHN JAQUES.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 35 MINUTES FROM THE FERRY—A modern double mansion and 16 lots, elegantly embellished with large variety of fruit and evergreens, fronting Boulevard and DeKalb-place. J. H. POILLON, No. 109 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR Madison-square; first-class, four-story, brown stone, full front, and elegantly furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOTELS—ONE AT $3,000, $11,000, and three at $8,000 each; a cottage and country store, only $1,000; must be sold. JAQUES, 238 Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4th-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots, and country property. Mailed free if desired.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BATH HOTEL, AT BATH, L. I., WILL be kept open during the Autumn for the accommodation of boarders and transient guests; a few family rooms are now vacant; accessible by Greenwood, Bath and Coney Island Railroads every half hour. GEO. SHIELDS.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.
Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving the relatives of deceased soldiers $100 more bounty.
I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties. The $100 and $50 bounty to soldiers cannot be applied for until the Secretary of War issues the proper forms and instructions—which will be about the 1st of September.
Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.
JOSEPH K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, United States Army.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET.

FOR RENT—A VALUABLE FARM IMMEDIately on York River, with oyster flats of more than one mile in extent; farm containing [illegible] acres of open land, [illegible] of the flats; possession of houses and farm on first of January. Parties wishing to engage in oyster business would do well to come on immediately and see me, or address Burnt Ordinary Post-office, James City County, Va. E. PRYOR JAMES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, ONE of the most elegant and richly furnished houses in the city. House is 26x52 feet, with 20 feet extension; has 16 rooms, with all modern improvements, including burglar alarm. To rent for 18 months to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FORDHAM.—TO RENT OR LEASE, FIRST-class residence on Fordham Heights, three acres of land, with abundance of fruit, hot and cold water in the house; would rent the furniture. Apply to BENTON & WILLIS, No. 24 Leonard-st., or on H. CAPEN, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—VERY neatly furnished houses to let on 13th-st.; also one on 22d-st. Apply to M. S. MYERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A DOCTOR'S OFFICE—HANDSOMELY furnished and desirably located at No. 678 Broadway; lease and furniture for sale cheap. Apply from 10 to 4.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 183 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

A GALLERY OR SALE-ROOM TO LET—At No. 619 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.; also, other rooms. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 167 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY REQUIRE BY THE 1st of September an unfurnished house, containing not less than eight rooms, for permanent occupancy. Preference would be given to a place in the country, on the line of one of the New-Jersey Railroads, not more than an hour's ride from the city, where trains run to a late hour of the night, having a half acre or an acre of ground and a small barn. Rent must not exceed $500. Address PERMANENT TENANT, Box 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, 8 TO 16 LOTS, WITH dock privileges, but not more than 1,000 feet from the river, in New-York, not above 14th-st., Jersey City or Brooklyn, for manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SMALL PLACE WITHIN FIFTY miles of New-York, having good buildings, and from two to ten acres of land. Address, giving full particulars of place, A. B., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED BY A family of three adults, in a respectable neighborhood. Address with particulars BARTON, Box No. 131 *Times* Office; partially furnished preferred.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN A respectable location for a small and careful family, who will give best of references. Apply to G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st., basement.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE FOR a small private family, for one or three years. Address B. B., Box No. 4,460 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board; prices from $21 to $30 a week for two, in the first-class four-story brick house, court-yard front, No. 317 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

BOARDING—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen may secure superior accommodations for the Winter by calling at No. 80 Columbia-st.

ROOMS.—A RARE CHANCE—A VERY HANDsome airy well furnished second story, consisting of four rooms, may be had by a suitable party for the Fall and Winter; board in the family. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

A PLEASANT HOME.—PARTIES WISHING to make arrangements for board and rooms for Fall and Winter, may be very agreeably accommodated in the modern house No. 11 Ashland-place, Perry-st., near Greenwich-av. Table first-class. References.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET WITH all modern improvements and full board, in a private family; references required. No. 82 East 27th-st., first house west of Lexington-av.

NO. 246 WEST 22D-ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—First-class board or furnished rooms without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board. Apply at No. 17 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY preferred, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, (adult,) from the 1st of October next. A person living in a desirable neighborhood can make a favorable and permanent arrangement for the Winter; would furnish their own rooms if desired; references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, W., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD FOR himself, wife and child in a private family, from the 1st or 15th of October, for the Winter; location, between 15th and 28th sts., and Lexington-av. or Irving-place and 7th-av.; references required and given. Address T. O., Box No. 932 Post-office.

A YOUNG MAN, CLERK, WANTS TO rent a furnished room, with or without board, in a small and respectable American family; location not to be above 18th-st.; terms must be moderate. Apply by letter within two weeks, P. L., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with board, in a private family; location desirable; every convenience; references exchanged. Address D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington Monmouth County, N. J.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE mountains, three miles from Tarrytown, will receive a few boarders; home comforts, perfect health, liberal table, modern improvements; horses and carriages, 40 acres of park land. Apply between 12 and 3 of B. BERNARD, No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., or of CHAS. DE REVEVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown.

COUNTRY BOARD, WANTED—CONVENient for daily access to the City, by a gentleman and wife, with infant of six months. A family where there will be no other boarders preferred. Terms expected to be about $20 for six weeks. Address, with particulars, V. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, New-York.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired; City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—PLEASANT rooms with board can be had in a fine location, near depot; bath in house, and modern improvements; stabling if required. Address for a week, B., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

TWO CHILDREN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board in the healthy Village of Hackensack, N. J., close to a select school. For particulars, address W. WILLIAMS, State-st., Hackensack, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms to let at Linden Park, Cornwall, on the Hudson. Address O. H. RING.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	18 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO FIRST-class cooks, (have 3 to 5 years' reference,) for private or public house; also, two Scotch women—one as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, and the other will make herself useful in a small family; also, a number of smart girls for various situations in city and country, private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses and summer resorts; all have good reference, and will be found willing and obliging. Employers will be well suited by applying at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 145 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's—removed from No. 88 4th-av. On hand, a first-class Protestant chambermaid and family seamstress; understands all kinds of fine sewing, shirt-making, and button-holes; no objections to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation in a small private family to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing; is a good cook and a first rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given from her last place; also, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is also a good washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; she is not long in the country. Call for two days at No. 347 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as seamstress or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and can dress hair; no objection to the country or to travel; good reference. Call for two days at No. 113 East 18th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as first-class laundress; can do up ladies' muslins and do French fluting; the other as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and seamstress; has good City references; would take separate situations. Can be seen at No. 141 West 28th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine or would go out by the day to do plain family sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG girl to do up-stairs work, or the work of a small family; reference from her last place; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a respectable woman; no objections to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 145 Varick-st.

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY OR WEEK, or any other light work; understands all kinds of family sewing. Apply at 497 3d-av., in the rear building.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE, (Americans, Protestant;) the man as gardener and coachman, who understands his business thoroughly in both; is willing and obliging; the wife as seamstress and chambermaid, or as seamstress and waitress; has good references to show. Address, for two days, A. W. P., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; no children; understands his business in every respect; has a thorough knowledge of greenhouses, graperies and vineries; also laying out of new places; wife is a good dressmaker; would sew for the family. Address D. SCHAUER, Fordham, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of business habits, in any capacity where attention and sobriety is necessary; can be recommended, and is only a few days from Ireland. Address C. D., Box No. 192, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN (Scotchman) as gardener, who understands his business thoroughly in every branch; would have no objection to taking care of horses if required; has good references. Address for three days W. A. P., care of Beattie & Foulis, No. 925 Broadway, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man; has been 8 years in the business; is willing to make himself useful in any way; the best of City or country reference from his late employer. Address T. S., Box 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or gardener; would go a short distance in the country; understands the care of horses and cows, and can milk; good references produced and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address ROBERT, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, (Americans,) situations, the man as coachman and gardener, the woman to do general housework; no children; will be found valuable servants. Call or address, for two days, CHARLES, No. 81 Nassau-st., office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, VALET, or to attend an invalid, by an Englishman, in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself useful; over ten years in last situation, and can be well recommended. Apply, for three days, to R. EDWARDS, No. [illegible] 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener; understands his business perfectly in either capacity; five years' reference from last employer; will work for moderate wages. Call on or address THOMAS, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man (American Protestant) who thoroughly understands his business in every branch; would have no objection to taking care of horses if required; is willing and obliging; has good references. Address for two days, GARDENER, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a sober, honest man; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 132 West 20th-st., from 8 A. M. to 12, for three days. None but good families need apply.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation in the country to take care of horses and milk cows, &c.; best of reference. Address T. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a young, Protestant man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has good reference. Call at No. 125 4th-av., in the office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business; good City references. Call, for two days, at the private stable, No. 101 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman by a young man with good reference; salary moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN COACHMAN AND GROOM is out of employment and wants work; has five years' reference from his last employer, and will be found an honest, obliging, industrious man. Call, or address JONES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

A MAN AND WIFE WOULD GO SOUTH—the man as porter or to tend a store; the woman as housekeeper or seamstress—both to live in the house; good references. Address, for one week, VALETTA, No. 129 East 26th-st., New-York.

AN INTELLIGENT EDUCATED YOUNG man wishes to learn the wholesale or commission dry goods business; references satisfactory. Address C. JAMES, Station D.

TO PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—A SUperior translator of the French and German languages is open to an engagement. M. L. F., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS WIDE AWAKE AGENTS, BOTH LOCAL AND TRAVELING,
Can make from $3 to $10 per day by applying immediately in person or by letter, (inclosing stamp,) to A. G. DAVIS, No. 165 William-st., New-York, General Agent for Eastern and Middle States.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT children, to go on a farm; one who understands fruit preferred; the wife as cook and laundress; must be Protestants. Apply to R. F. WESTCOTT, No. 785 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER THOROUGHLY conversant with the business, to take charge of an individual ledger in one of the City banks. Address with references Box No. 797 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARdener's situation by a sober, honest man; has good reference from his last employer. Can be seen at, or address a note to J. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, WELL ACquainted with the City book and stationery business; one living with his parents preferred. GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HAIR BRAIDER WANTED—ONE WHO understands her business and can give good references. Apply to CHAMPNEY & SMITTEN, Nos. 31 and 319 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, manufacturers of fine hair jewelry.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO THE work of a small family. Apply at 14 6th-st., second floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT.
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.
The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY, and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.
Agents and correspondents in New-York: THE MORRIS EUROPEAN EXPRESS, No. 60 Broadway, where information may be obtained; or address, post-paid, J. MORTIMER & CO., No. 204 rue de Rivoli, Paris.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says: "I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation." Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted. The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block.) Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING-MACHINE, with recent and valuable improvements, makes the elastic and most desirable stitch, and is in every particular the ne plus ultra family sewing-machine. Price $25.

CAUTION.—I HAVE NO AGENTS COLLECTING money for advertising on Lloyd's Mammoth Map of New-York City. Any persons applying for advertisements for the above should be arrested. J. T. LLOYD, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, N. S. SAMUELS ... Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ... Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ... Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ... Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ... Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon ... $100 | Lower Saloon ... $80
Second class, $50.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE ... LAMARIE ... SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III ... BOGANDE ... SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Oct. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:
TAMPICO ... about ... 1st September
FLORIDA ... about ... 1st October
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ERIN ... Cutting ... SATURDAY, Aug. 18
DENMARK ... Thompson ... SATURDAY, Aug. 25
THE QUEEN ... Grogan ... SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA ... Lewis ... SATURDAY, Sept. 8
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 175 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.
NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.
The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, THURSDAY, Aug. 23
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5
Rates of passage to Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam or Amsterdam: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $55; steerage, $35; payable in gold or its equivalent.
For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY,
TRIPOLI ... Aug. 22
ALEPPO ... Sept. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin ... $80 Gold.
Steerage ... $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown ... $36 Currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF DUBLIN ... WEDNESDAY ... Aug. 15
ETNA ... SATURDAY ... Aug. 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... WEDNESDAY ... Aug. 22
CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY ... Aug. 25
CITY OF CORK ... WEDNESDAY ... Aug. 29
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin ... $90 | Steerage ... $30
First Cabin to London ... 95 | Steerage to London ... 34
First Cabin to Paris ... 105 | Steerage to Paris ... 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power ... 16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,000 tons, 1,000 horse power ... 30th August
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons ... 6th Sept.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight or passage apply to HUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Sept. 29.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
The accommodations on board this steamer are unsurpassed.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.
The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.
BRITANNIA ... SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
IOWA ... SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
HIBERNIA ... SATURDAY, Sept. 8.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.
For further information, freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Sail WEDNESDAYS, from Pier No. 4 North River.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, Aug. 29; EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5; MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 29 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

Measurement Goods,	Weight Goods,
$1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot.	2½@3 cents per pound.

Payable in San Francisco.
All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
BY THE REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.
One of the favorite and elegant steamers, QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRENADA, will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st., EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO
Columbia ... $27 00 | West Point ... $38 00
Augusta ... 27 00 | Montgomery ... 41 00
Atlanta ... 34 00 | Mobile ... 51 95
and New Orleans, $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroads.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer FLAMBEAU, will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO
Columbia ... $27 00 | West Point ... $38 00
Augusta ... 27 00 | Montgomery ... 41 00
Atlanta ... 34 00 | Mobile ... 51 95
and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

BOSTON AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new A 1 Steamship THEODORE D. WAGNER, Capt. RODNEY BAXTER.
At Comey's Wharf, Boston, receiving freight, will leave for Charleston, S. C., on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight received until 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to DANIEL LEWIS & CO., No. 9 Merchants' Row, Boston, or to HENRY T. HOLMES, at the wharf.
Goods received in store at wharf at all times.
A. J. SALINAS, agent at Charleston, S. C., who will forward all consignments.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
The A 1 steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Master, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Elegant accommodations for passengers. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
BY THE EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.
EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to
Augusta ... $27 00 | Montgomery ... $41 00
Macon ... 31 00 | Atlanta ... 34 00
Columbus ... 35 00 | Mobile ... 51 95
Albany ... 35 00 | New-Orleans ... 55 00
Eufaula ... 35 00
Every charge included except meals on the railroads.
Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
Bills of lading given for through freight.
SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.
Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON ... Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES ... Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to
Augusta ... $27 | Eufaula ... $35 | Montgomery ... $41 00
Macon ... 31 | Albany ... 35 | Mobile ... 51 95
Columbus ... 35 | Atlanta ... 34 | New-Orleans ... 55 00
which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. G. M. WALKER, will be dispatched for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The first-class Steamship PERIT, W. H. GARDINER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.
The steamer ARAGO will commence discharging, under general order, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 20, at Pier No. 37, North River. Consignees will please send their permits on board. J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 232 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZIER, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

INDEPENDENT LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
The new side-wheel steamers W. W. COIT, Capt. E. FISH, and ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35 North River for Providence, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.
W. W. COIT will leave Monday and Thursday.
ESCORT will leave Wednesday and Saturday.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR KEYPORT.
The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, 15, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 10 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 1½ P. M.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday,	14,	7 A. M.	Tuesday,	14,	10½ A. M.
Wednesday,	15,	7½ A. M.	Wednesday,	15,	11 A. M.
Thursday,	16,	8 A. M.	Thursday,	16,	11½ A. M.
Friday,	17,	8 A. M.	Friday,	17,	12 M.
Saturday,	18,	10 A. M.			

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ A. M.; 34th-st. at 7¾; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

STEAMER THOMAS COLLYER FOR West Point and Newburgh. Cars of the Grand and 42d-st. line, via 14th, 23d, and 34th sts., will leave Grand-st. Ferry every SUNDAY morning at 6:53 A. M., arriving at 34th-st. in time to take the steamer at 34th-st., North River, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring, and Cornwall.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR NEWARK.—THE MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips to Newark, SUNDAY, Aug. 5: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:15 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE.—Steamer SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. TOWNSEND, will leave Peck-slip at 9 A. M., for College Point, Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 3 P. M., New-Rochelle at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3¾ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼; Dey-st., 9½, 12½, and 3½; Morris-st., (Pier No. 4,) 10, 1, and 4.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 263 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, the trains and boats of this Company will leave as follows:
Steamer JESSE HOYT will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-street, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with Express train for Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson and Philadelphia, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
At 4 P. M., from Pier No. 32 North River and 4:15 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River, connecting with trains for above points and Philadelphia, and Express train for Long Branch. Fare to Long Branch, on this train only, 25 cents.
Fare to Philadelphia on all trains, $2.
The freight boat leaves at 5:30 P. M. for all points on the line and Philadelphia.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA:
Express at 9 A. M. from foot of Vine-street.; fare to New-York, $2.
Way Mail and Express at 2:40 A. M. from Camden, arriving at New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.
Freight at 5:15 P. M., arriving at New-York at 4 A. M. next morning.
All baggage must be delivered in New-York at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:30, 5:28 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:30, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—LOST ON THE 16TH inst., a large POCKET-BOOK, containing $600 in bills of the Essex County National Bank of Newark, N. J., and a note of $250, drawn by J. E. Harding. A reward of $250 will be paid, and no questions asked, for the return of the same to MALCOLM PETERS, No. 119 Broadway, Room 18.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN ON FRIDAY, 10th inst., a DIAMOND BREASTPIN, in Irving-place, 4th-av., Broadway, Astor-place or 4th-av. cars. A reward of $50 will be paid for its recovery by ELIJAH T. BROWN, No. 41 Spruce-st.

LOST—A BLACK LACE CAPE IN GOING FROM No. 120 Charles-st. to Bleecker-st., in a Bleecker-st. car; the finder will be well rewarded by leaving or sending it to No. 120 Charles-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 28 West 28th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV., WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON, Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20. All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.
For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. WATERBURY, CONN. The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home. Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations. Term opens Sept. 18. C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE. Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS HAVENS, NO. 250 MADISON-AV., will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING. At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866. For circulars address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY. The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20. Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.
The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 1st of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers. Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches—French and Latin, if desired—would like a position to teach, either in a private family or a select school; has had experience, and can furnish satisfactory references. May be addressed in care of E. K. B., No. 694 Broadway, N. Y.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Howard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] 4th-av., for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

MISSES GALES' MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17. For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY. A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn. For circular address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS, NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST. English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

ELOCUTION. MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y. REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL. TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., or address Principal.

AMERICAN FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Mrs. H. C. HATHAWAY, Principal; year commences Sept. 13. For catalogues or rooms address G. W. CENTER.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 24. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal and Proprietor.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.; Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East [illegible]-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 13.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway,
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

TEACHERS WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN for common English, two principals, a lady for higher English, and one for common English branches; also two for vocal and piano music; wages liberal. N. H. CAMP, No. 5 Beekman-st. School Agent.

PRIVATE TUTOR—QUALIFIED TO TAKE entire charge of a pupil's education, including French and German, desires a situation; best references. Address A. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE WHO HAS had experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher of the classics, best of references given. Address Box No. 21 Ellington, Conn.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College wishes a place as teacher in a school or tutor in a family. For reference, &c., address C., Box No. 304 Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY as nursery governess or companion to an invalid. Address Box No. 317 Orange, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.
TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.
Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence, (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.
For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.
NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.
To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 10:45 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WITH LONG experience in the produce commission (Western and Southern) business in this City, and small capital, desires a connection with a party with liberal means. Principals only address E. M., Post-office Box No. 2,370.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPItal, from $5,000 to $10,000, to manufacture one of the best and good paying articles; no opposition; has two separate patents to cover the improvements. Address M. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A GOOD CHANCE TO GO IN BUSINESS is now offered to any person having a good country connection. For sale, the stock and fixtures of an agricultural implement and seed store, in a good location. Address RURAL, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., (FIFTY trains to New-York daily,) a large factory, splendidly located; has steam-engine, &c. Apply to CABOT & NAPIER, No. 4 Dey-st., New-York.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFfered to men of small means to make money. For particulars, call on RICHARDSON & PLATT, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, front office, second floor.

AN OIL REFINERY FOR SALE—IN GOOD running order. Apply to MATTHEW ANDERSON, No. 128 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DRUG STORE WANTED—WITHIN 100 miles of New-York. Address Box No. 302 Newburgh.

THOSE GOING TO COLORADO CAN join a party at low rates, by calling immediately and learn particulars of P. HIMROD, 212 Broadway, Room 7.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOLEST PLACE OF ENJOYMENT IN THE CITY.
TWO PANTOMIMES. TWO PANTOMIMES.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
The great Comic Pantomime entitled the
RED GNOME!
WONDERFUL TRICKS, MYSTERIOUS TRANSFORMATIONS, AND GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr., MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
To conclude with the Ballet-Pantomime of the
FOUR LOVERS!
FULL OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.
Exhibited at all hours in the
SPACIOUS CURIOSITY-HALLS!
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD
three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS, THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
Just added, the largest collection of
MONSTER SNAKES
ever seen in America, consisting of African, North and South American serpents.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Admission, 50 cents.
THE HANLON BROTHERS, VERSATILE COMPANY,
Will commence a brief season on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13,
with their
STAR TROUPE OF GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, DANCERS,
PANTOMIMISTS, VOCALISTS, ETC.,
prominent in which are
THE HANLON BROTHERS,
THOMAS, EDWARD and FREDERICK.
The Seigrist Family, Signorita Stella, the unapproachable tight-rope dancer; Master George, the Child Wonder, upon the trapeze; Signorita Galliati, premiere danseuse of the world; the celebrated Caron Family, Pantomimists from the Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris; G. W. Smith, the renowned Ballet Master; Chas. E. Collins, the Happy Old Man and Versatile Comedian; the three Infant Prodigies, Tom, Dick and Harry, aged three, four and six years, together with a complete Corps de Ballet.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT 2½.

GRAND OPENING CONCERT
OF
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S
Musical Conservatory,
At Irving Hall, Sept. 10.
This is the first of a series of semi-monthly Concerts and Matinees, which will be regularly given at Mr. MOLLENHAUER'S Musical Conservatory, and to which all his pupils are admitted free of charge.
Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER knowing the great advantage to be derived from hearing the best classical music, performed by skillful artists, has made great sacrifices in order to give to the pupils of his Conservatory this opportunity. All the pupils who attended the Conservatory in 13th-st. during the past year can procure tickets for this Concert, free of charge, by calling for them at J. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 820 Broadway.
N. B.—The classes of Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S Musical Conservatory will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866. Subscriptions will be received from Aug. 15, 1866, at the office, in Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AUG. 17, at 8 o'clock,
THE SIXTY-THIRD OF THEO. THOMAS' BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

1.	March Coronation—"Prophet"	Meyerbeer
2.	Overture—"Die Grossfuerstin"	Flotow
3.	Waltz—"Dreams of Love"	Lanner
4.	Grand Selection—"William Tell"	Rossini
5.	Overture—"Coriolan"	Beethoven
6.	Andante from the Symphony in C	Schubert
7.	Introduction and Chorus—"Lohengrin" (third act)	Wagner
8.	Overture—"Le Macon"	Auber
9.	Waltz—"Die ersten Curen"	Strauss
10.	Idyl—"The Evening Bells"	Bach
11.	Galop—"German Fire Department"	Stasny

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

A GRAND EXHIBITION AT BILLIARDS will take place at CARLAN'S Billiard Rooms, No. 19 West 14th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 17. DUDLEY KAVANAGH, MELVIN FOSTER, ED. CAHILL, MICHAEL GEARY, HARRY EATON and others have volunteered their services for the occasion.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

PILES. PILES. PILES.
Dr. HOOGLAND will send his celebrated Pile Remedy to any address on receipt of $1. It has cured thousands permanently. Box No. 24 Station A, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 405 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this City, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Mme. RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York: or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DISCOVERY.—RUPTURE CURE WITHOUT TRUSS; immediate improvement for all. RAINBOW'S Relief, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner of Mulberry-st., at Dr. Lake's office. Call for circulars.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
GENUINE SUCCESS
GENUINE SUCCESS
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
NEW DRAMA,
NEW DRAMA,
entitled
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
presented THIS and EVERY EVENING with
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
JOHN BROUGHAM
as CAPTAIN RODERICK O'DONNELL.
A SPLENDID CAST.

Julio Alberoni, Cardinal Minister of Spain	T. E. Morris
The Abbe Le Renard	C. Walcot, Jr.
Don Manuelo de Zuniga	J. Dunn
Sir Reginald Blount, British Envoy at Paris	J. C. Dunn
La Roche, Valet to the Cardinal	H. B. Phillips
Zadock, the Leopard, a Gitino	W. S. Andrews
Patrick O'Connor	H. W. Wall
El Mortaro	J. G. Burnett
Eva de Zeuniga	Miss E. Johnson
Juanita	Miss Mary Carr

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 17,
BENEFIT
OF THE POPULAR YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear in the
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN ... Mr. DAN BRYANT
with the great patriotic song entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED.
Sir Perry Downs, an English Tourist, Mr. A. H. Davenport. Other characters by Messrs. C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, T. J. Hind, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.
In the course of the piece the great
RUCTION JIG,
by the characters, pronounced a great success.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.

WALLACK'S.
GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 18, 1866.
Doors open at 1; commence at 2.
A GREAT ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER ... Director.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Aug. 17, 1866.
THE ENCHANTING FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CONTINUATION OF ITS PROSPEROUS SUCCESS.
Every night the entire theatre thronged,
The gorgeous representation having become
THE TOPIC OF THE DAY,
Among our fashionable society, for its scenic splendor, brilliant tableaus, dramatic, poetic and musical effects.
THE FAIRY LEGEND AND PICTURESQUE SPECTACLE,
THE MAGNIFICENT DRAMATIC ROMANCE
THE ICE WITCH,
THE ICE WITCH,
THE ICE WITCH,
THE ICE WITCH,
THE ICE WITCH,
THE ICE WITCH,
With all its star features.
THE FAIRY STARS—THE WEBB SISTERS,
GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS.
The fascinating and accomplished danseuses
MISS THERESA WOOD AND MISS MILLIE FOWLER.
THOMAS BAKER'S BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.
THE GREAT CAST. THE GREAT CAST.
THE GORGEOUS NEW SCENERY.
All presented in the beautiful ICE WITCH.
THE WEBB SISTERS
Also appearing in songs, dances, duetts, &c., in the charming protean piece entitled
A DAY TOO LATE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
STILL ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
The beautiful sensation Drama of the
MYSTERIES OF CARROW ABBEY.
Presented with new scenery, capital effects and immense cast, embracing Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mr. Belville Ryann, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. G. Lingard, Mr. Glassford, Mr. Stanton, Miss Violet Campbell, Miss Sarah Steele, &c.
Drama of the
LOST SHIP.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY and EVERY NIGHT during the week.
Engagement of the celebrated NICOLO
Protean Combination. The most wonderful Gymnastic Troupe in the world, assisted by a corps of Dancers, Vocalists and Comedians.

LAST ANNOUNCEMENT.
CAPITAL PRIZE!
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!
THE NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT
Will positively be given at
WABASH-AVENUE RINK,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
AUGUST 22, 1866.
NO POSTPONEMENT,
NO POSTPONEMENT,
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
VALUED AT $500,000,
Will be presented to ticket-holders, including
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS!
All Agents must make their returns at once. All Tickets sold must be paid for and registered by the 22d instant, or they will be cancelled.
All orders for Tickets, accompanied with cash, will positively be filled up to the 22d instant.
EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.
TICKETS $1 EACH.
TICKETS $1 EACH.
Sent by mail on receipt of price and three cent stamp for return postage.
SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address for	$4 50
10 Tickets to one address for	9 00
20 Tickets to one address for	17 50
30 Tickets to one address for	26 00
50 Tickets to one address for	43 00
100 Tickets to one address for	85 00

All communications must be addressed to
A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 105 Randolph-st.,
Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INvited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 8th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 8th-st.

A LADY OF TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIence in teaching music, French and English, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family; highest reference given. Address INSTRUCTION, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS ON the guitar at the pupil's residence at $5 per course. Address J. R., Station D, 8th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME DE COLAM, BUSINESS AND Medical Clairvoyant, has returned. Consultations from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Past, present and future foretold. In business, her advice is valuable. If sick, she covers the cause and points out the remedy. No. 49 East 28th-st., corner of 4th-av.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION

[Continued from First Page.]

Among the guests Montgomery and Francis Blair, Sr., Gen. Couch, Gen. Custer, Gen. Dick Taylor, of Louisiana; Gen. Houston, of Alabama; Gen. McCowan and Gov. Orr, of South Carolina.

THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

There is universal satisfaction among the Delegates with the result of their labors. I have heard no single man wish that it had been otherwise. The Southern Delegates are especially pleased and adopt the platform as one upon which they can honestly and joyfully stand. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, has expressed his gratification at the action of the Convention. Mr. STEPHENS has been quite sick since his arrival here last night, and consequently was unable to attend the session this morning.

A COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET.

The Press of Philadelphia have tendered to the members of the profession from abroad in attendance on the Convention a complimentary banquet, which takes place this evening at the Lapierre House.

THE MEETING OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The meeting of the soldiers and sailors of both armies announced in the Convention just before the adjournment for this evening was a mistake, as the building cannot be lighted. It was afterward arranged to have the meeting at the Continental, but it has now been postponed until to-morrow at 5 o'clock, when it will assemble in Washington City. At that time a call will be issued for a convention of the officers and soldiers of both armies, to meet in a few weeks at Cincinnati. Gens. CUSTER, AVERILL, A. D. McCOOK, ROUSSEAU, SLOCUM and LOOMIS are the originators of this movement.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

Concluding Proceedings.

To the Associated Press.

THIRD DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The National Union Convention reassembled in the Wigwam at 10 o'clock this morning, pursuant to the adjournment.

THE ATTENDANCE.

Every seat in the auditorium was filled.

The attendance of ladies was greater than on any previous day.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. REINE M. SNYDER, of Pennsylvania.

THE RESULTS OF THE COLORADO ELECTION ANNOUNCED.

The President of the Convention, Senator DOOLITTLE, then rose and said:

"Before proceeding to any further business, the Chair begs leave to announce as the first response to the call for this Convention the result of the Colorado election." [Cheers.]

"DENVER, COLORADO TER., Thursday, Aug. 16.

Returns from all parts of the Territory render certain the election of A. C. HUNT, Administration candidate for Delegate to Congress, over CHILLICOTT, the Radical."

The dispatch was greeted with great applause.

A NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. CROWELL, of New-Jersey, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a National Union Executive Committee be appointed, to be composed of two delegates from each State and Territory, and the District of Columbia.

The resolution was adopted.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, who on rising was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of two delegates from each State and one from each Territory and the District of Columbia be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the President of the United States and present him with an authentic copy of the proceedings of this Convention.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Mr. CHARLES KNAPP, of the District of Columbia, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee on Finance be appointed, to consist of two delegates from each State and the District of Columbia.

The resolution was adopted.

CREDENTIALS.

Gen. PATTEN, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution on the subject of representation in the Convention, which under the rules of the Convention was referred without reading or debate.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. COWAN then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and they are hereby tendered to MERTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, for his admirable police arrangements for the preservation of peace and good order during the sitting of this Convention.

The resolution was greeted with applause and carried unanimously.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. COWAN again rose and said:

On behalf of the Committee who were appointed to prepare resolutions and an address, I have to state that after a very careful and elaborate consideration of the same, lasting all day and a part of the night, we have agreed upon the same. I beg leave to report the following Declaration of Principles, adopted unanimously by the Committee, which the Secretary of this Convention will read, and also an Address to the People of the Country, which will be read by Hon. Mr. RAYMOND, of New-York. [Applause.]

The Secretary then proceeded to read the Declaration of Principles, each one of which was loudly applauded.

The last one, which indorses the President, was greeted with prolonged cheering, in which both the audience and delegates united.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS BY HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

After their adoption three cheers were called for and given, in the most enthusiastic manner, for Senator COWAN, of Pennsylvania.

Senator COWAN acknowledged the compliment, but said that as he considered himself the host of the Convention one of his distinguished guests would address it by virtue of authority unanimously derived from the Committee on Resolutions and Address, namely: Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.

Mr. RAYMOND thereupon proceeded to read the Address, which had been written by himself, as had also been the Declaration of Principles. He was so frequently interrupted by applause that the Chairman appealed to the Convention to restrain such manifestations until the reading of the Address should be concluded. Nevertheless at the close of one sentence declaring that "no people subject to such treatment as that to which the South was now subjected could long remain loyal," cheer after cheer resounded through the Wigwam.

Senator JOHNSON asked that the sentence be repeated.

The sentence was read again as follows:

"No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment, long continued, would not alienate and impair, and the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of a heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become the guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this Republic, if they could accept with uncomplaining submissiveness the humiliation thus sought to be imposed upon them."

This sentiment was again cheered with the greatest enthusiasm, and at the close of the reading of the Address, EX-GOV. PERRY, of South Carolina, rose and moved its adoption.

The motion was declared carried unanimously, amid prolonged cheering.

Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New-York, then rose and proposed, on behalf of the New-York delegation, three cheers for Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, who had prepared the address just read.

Mr. PATTON, of the Pennsylvania delegation, seconded the call.

The cheers were then enthusiastically given.

COMMITTEES.

The several committees appointed by the Chair were then announced as follows:

NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN T. CROWELL, of New-Jersey, Chairman.
Maine—Jas. Mann, A. A. Gould.
New-Hampshire—Edmund Burke, E. S. Cutler.
Vermont—B. B. Smalley, Col. H. N. Northam.
Massachusetts—Josiah Dunham, R. S. Spofford.
Rhode Island—Alfred Anthony, Jas. H. Parsons.
Connecticut—Jas. T. Babcock, D. C. Scranton.
New-York—Robert H. Pruyn, Samuel J. Tilden.
New-Jersey—John T. Crowell, Theo. F. Randall.
Pennsylvania—S. M. Lenlick, J. S. Black.
Delaware—J. S. Conegris, Edward S. Martin.
Maryland—Geo. Swaine, T. S. Pratt.
Virginia—Jas. F. Johnson, Dr. E. C. Robinson.
West Virginia—Daniel Lamb, John J. Jackson.
North Carolina—Thomas S. Ashe, Jos. H. Wilson.
South Carolina—James L. Orr, B. F. Perry.
Georgia—J. H. Christy, Thos. S. Hardeman.
Florida—Wm. Marvin, Wilkinson Call.
Mississippi—W. L. Sharkey, George L. Potts.
Alabama—W. H. Cruckshank, C. C. Huckabee.
Louisiana—Randall Hunt, Alfred Hennig.
Arkansas—Lorenzo Gibson, A. N. English.
Texas—B. H. Epperson, John Hancock.
Tennessee—D. T. Tellison, Wm. D. Campbell.
Kentucky—R. H. Stanton, Hamilton Pope.
Ohio—L. D. Campbell, Geo. E. Smyth.
Indiana—D. J. Gooding, Thos. Dowling.
Illinois—John A. McClernand, Jesse O. Norton.
Michigan—Alfred Russel, Byron L. Stout.
Missouri—Barton Abel, Jas. S. Rollins.
Minnesota—H. M. Rice, D. F. Norton.
Wisconsin—J. A. Noonan, S. Pearce.
Iowa—George A. Parker, Wm. A. Chase.
Kansas—Jas. A. McDowell, W. A. Tipton.
California—Hon. Samuel Purdy, Jos. P. Hoge.
Nevada—John Carmichael, G. B. Hall.
Oregon—Jas. W. Nesmith and B. W. Bonham.
District of Columbia—Josiah D. Hoover, J. B. Blake.
Dakotah—N. K. Armstrong, T. W. Miner.
Idaho—Wm. H. Wallace, H. Cummings.
Nebraska—Gen. H. H. Heath, J. S. Morton.

RESIDENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT WASHINGTON.

CHARLES KNAPP, of New-Jersey, Chairman.
Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland.
Hon. Charles Mason, of Iowa.
Ward H. Lamon, of the District of Columbia.
John F. Coyle, of the District of Columbia.
A. E. Perry, of the District of Columbia.
Samuel Fowler, of the District of Columbia.
Cornelius Wendell, of the District of Columbia.
Col. James R. O'Beirne, of the District of Columbia.

THE COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON was appointed the Committee to wait on the President.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

CHARLES KNAPP, of the District of Columbia, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

All the business of the Convention having been thus disposed of,

Hon. JOHN HOGAN, of Missouri, rose and moved that as the Convention had performed so gloriously all the business for which it met it now adjourn *sine die*.

The Chairman stated that, before putting that motion, he desired to have some announcements made.

On motion of Mr. SCHELL, of Pennsylvania, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President and officers of the Convention for the able and impartial manner in which they had discharged their duties.

On motion of ROBERT D. HOLMES, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the representatives of the Press for the able and impartial performance of their duties.

On motion of Hon. J. S. ROLLINS, of Missouri, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the citizens of Philadelphia for their hospitality and kindness.

PRESENTATION OF A GAVEL.

The President of the Convention then announced that he had received from the President and Secretary of the National Union Johnson Club of Philadelphia a "gavel" made out of the wood of the frigate *Constitution*.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The President also announced that the German Johnson Central Club of the City of New-York had presented certain names as honorary members of the Convention, which were ordered to be inscribed on the proceedings.

A MEETING OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The President also announced that there would be a meeting of soldiers and sailors in attendance on the Convention at the Wigwam this evening.

PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS.

On motion of Hon. BEVERDY JOHNSON it was resolved that a correct copy of the proceedings of the Convention be prepared by Mr. E. O. PERRIN, Secretary, and certified to by the President, for publication by the Resident Committee at Washington City.

A LETTER FROM GEN. DIX.

The President then presented the following letter from Gen. DIX:

WIGWAM, Aug. 15, 1866.

S. J. Tilden, Esq., Chairman of the New-York Delegation:

DEAR SIR: I am obliged to return to New-York this afternoon on urgent business. The admirable spirit of harmony and conciliation which pervades the Convention renders my presence unnecessary, and leaves me no other regret than that of being unable to witness the close of proceedings so auspiciously commenced, and so full of promise of future good.

Very truly yours,
JOHN A. DIX.

The letter was greeted with loud cheers.

CLOSING REMARKS OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

The President of the Convention (Senator DOOLITTLE) then said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: For the kindness and courtesy by which you have sustained the Chair in the efforts to which, by your resolution, you have been pleased to allude, I return you my sincere thanks. Before putting that motion which shall terminate the proceedings of this Convention, I shall ask you once more to join in prayer with Rev. Mr. ELLIOTT, invoking the benediction of Almighty God, by whose support we are sure of success, but without which we should inevitably fail.

PRAYER BY REV. MR. ELLIOTT.

Rev. Mr. ELLIOTT thereupon made an eloquent prayer, returning thanks to the Almighty for the harmony and union of hearts which had been manifested throughout the Convention, for the spirit of conciliation, good-will and charity seen in all its members and its proceedings, for the blessings which now crown the nation, and especially for the President of the United States, so worthy of his situation and position.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The Chair then at 12:30 o'clock put the question and announced that the Convention stood adjourned *sine die*.

The band then played very touchingly and beautifully the air of "Home Sweet Home," tremendous cheers were given for President JOHNSON and Senator DOOLITTLE, and after much kindly and pleasant conversation the members of the Convention and the spectators gradually dispersed.

Proposed Ratification of the Proceedings.

At a meeting of the National Union Executive Committee a resolution was adopted earnestly recommending to the friends of peace, union, liberty and law in each county of the States and Territories to hold mass meetings for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Convention and provide means to place the proceedings in the hands of every citizen of the Republic.

Inception of a Johnson Club in the Eighth Ward.

Upon the receipt of the telegram announcing the resolutions as adopted by the Convention, an impromtu meeting of the residents of the Eighth Ward assembled at Empire Hall, Vandam-street, and convened by the selection of JOHN CAROLIN, Esq., as Chairman, and EDWARD LEAYCRAFT, as Secretary. After the appointment of committees upon resolutions and permanent officers, speeches were delivered by various gentlemen, and the following resolutions were adopted amid great applause:

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted by the Conservative National Convention recently in session in the City of Philadelphia, meet with our cordial sympathy and approbation, and we accept their declaration of principles as a platform upon which the American people can rally to the support of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the attempt of the Radical Republicans to malign and dishonor the President of the United States by the imputation of criminal malfeasance in office is a despicable slander, conceived in the brains of despairing politicians, and as enunciated by their speakers and their Press, is an insidious attempt to provoke insurrection and riot, which their Radical emissaries have so successfully inaugurated in Memphis and New-Orleans. And it behooves the American people, who have confidence in the purity of the President and desire the integrity of the Union, to frown indignantly upon all such attempts upon every and all occasions.

Resolved, That we invite the formation of Union clubs in our sister wards, and the appointment of delegates therefrom for the formation of a consolidated Union national organization for the effective support of the President of the United States, in the restoration of the Southern States to their constitutional relations.

The Committee upon Permanent Officers reported the following names, which were adopted:

President, FRANCIS J. TUCKER. Vice-Presidents—Edward Leaycraft, Archibald Bradshaw, Peter Mitchell, Chas. Thompson, John Ryan, John Otten, Abraham Brewer, Geo. Rauch, William J. Montgomery, Hugh Downey, John Shields, John Bohlken. Secretary, John Carolin; Treasurer, S. J. Montgomery; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Forbes.

After the appointment of a Committee upon Mass Meeting the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

Address from the Pennsylvania Central Committee—The Convention to Meet Sept. 3—Arrival of Gov. Hamilton and Mr. Durant.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome on the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the 3d day of September next. History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage and fidelity of those men who from the beginning of the rebellion to the end fought the good fight and kept the faith. The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in persons of the guilty authors and agents of the rebellion. Shall the loyal masses, or baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned; and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned toward the spot whence the great charter of American liberty was first proclaimed, and propose within the sacred shadow of Independence Hall to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.

On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby cheerfully extends a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts. The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor this occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperilled country, it is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in the Convention, but to cheer and coöperate with these tried champions of liberty from the South.

By order of the Committee.
FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

The National Hall has been secured for the sitting of the Convention of Southern Unionists to assemble in this city.

The National Union Club invite delegates, as they arrive, to call at their rooms at No. 1,105 Chestnut-street, and register their names. The Club place their rooms at the use of the Convention as headquarters. Gov. A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas, and THOS. J. DURANT, of New-Orleans, have already registered their names.

MARYLAND.

The Conservative Baltimore City Convention.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The Conservative City Convention of the friends of Gov. SWANN and President JOHNSON was held to-night. DANIEL HARVEY was nominated for Mayor. Some disturbance took place between the friends of Mayor CHAPMAN and the newly nominated candidate, but nothing serious resulted.

Congressional Nomination.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Democracy of the Thirteen Congressional District of Illinois, have nominated Hon. J. W. ALLEN for Congress.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Judge WM. LAWRENCE was nominated yesterday as the Union candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of this State.

STOWE, Vt., Thursday, Aug. 16.

Hon. PORTUS BAXTER, Republican, has been renominated in the Third Congressional District, for Congress.

BELFAST, Me., Thursday, Aug. 16.

Hon. N. A. PIKE, the present Representative in Congress from this district, was renominated to-day by a large majority.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Celebration of Napoleon's Birthday—The Ship Wing Burned at Sea—The Crew Saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The French population yesterday observed the birth of NAPOLEON I. with the usual ceremonies.

The ship *Wing* was burned at sea in lat. 35° south, long. 130° West. The ship *Reunion* saved the crew, and placed them on board the ship *Charlotte W. White* and whaling barks *Atla* and *Wave*.

The steamer *Oriflamme*, from Portland, Oregon, brings $108,000 in treasure.

Arrived, ships *Thatcher Magoun*, PETERSON, from New-York, and *Criterion*, BATES, from Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The steamship *America*, from San Juan del Sur, arrived to-day.

At auction sale to-day Hawaiian sugars realized an advance of ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb. over the last sales.

Mining Shares are dull. Ophir, $217; Imperial, $88; Yellow Jacket, $635; Chollar, $174. Legal tenders, 70½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The steamer *Sacramento*, from Panama, arrived to-day, towing the disabled steamer *Golden Age* from Acapulco, and bringing New-York dates of July 21.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* sailed for San Juan to-day.

The San Francisco and Pacific Sugar Company has resolved to sell its products at auction twice a month.

Gould & Curry stock is selling to-day at $740, and Ophir at $220.

Arrived ship *Reindeer*, NICHOLS, from New-York.

THE BUFFALO HORSE FAIR.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the New-Times.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The attendance on the race-course to-day was numerous, fully 20,000 persons being present. The trains arriving from the East and West were crowded with passengers visiting Buffalo to see the world-famous king of the trotting turf, the invincible *Dexter*, entered against the renowned California stallion *George Patchen*, and the much-talked-of Kentucky horse *Rolla Gold Gust*. Large delegations of sporting and horsemen from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, New-Orleans, Albany, New-York, Rochester, Boston and the Canadas were present.

The arrangements of the executive could not be surpassed for completeness and efficiency, and notwithstanding the immense masses of humanity that surged to and fro on the track, there was not the slightest disturbance, and everything passed off pleasantly. The brilliant success which has attended this meeting must be a source of gratification to the spirited projectors, and we learn that it is their intention to make it an annual affair, and to largely increase the number and size of the purses.

FIRST RACE.

The first race to-day was for an extra purse of $1,000, mile heats, in harness; the winner taking $700, the second horse $200, and the third $100. The entries were: *Panic*, New-York; *St. Lawrence*, Canada; *Silas Rich*, *Nabocklish*, Cincinnati; *Capt. Tallman*, Albany. *St. Lawrence*, however, was withdrawn, as the drivers of the other horses refused to compete if his driver, a colored man, was allowed to handle the reins. *Panic* was the favorite in the pools, bringing $40 to *Silas Richs'* $30, *Nabocklish* $20 and *Tallman* $10. The favorite was driven by DAN. MACE, and he won in three straight heats, *Silas Rich* taking the second, and *Nabocklish* the third.

SUMMARY.

D. Mace's b. g. Panic	1	1	1
O. Dimmick's ch. g. Silas Rich	2	2	2
A. Corlis' br. g. Naboklish	4	3	3
J. Cregan's g. g. Capt. Tallman	3	4	4

Time—2:30¾—2:30¼—2:31¼.

THE SECOND RACE.

This was for the mammoth premium of $5,500, the winner taking $4,000, the second horse $1,000, and the third $500. The entries were: *Dexter*, *Patchen, Jr.*, *Rolla* and *Gold Dust*. The former is now owned by Mr. RUSSELL, of Chicago; *Patchen* by Mr. HENDRICKSON, of San Francisco, and *Gold Dust* by Mr. DORSEY, of Kentucky. *Dexter* was a great favorite, and won the race in three straight heats. Time—2:27¾, 2:29, 2:25. *Patchen* was second.

Base Ball at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The Louisville and Cumberland (of Nashville) Base Ball clubs played their second match here to-day for the championship of Kentucky and Tennessee. The score stood: Louisville, 72; Cumberland, 11.

The Cholera in Brooklyn.

The official report shows that from 12 o'clock M., Wednesday, up to 5 o'clock last evening, there was a total of 21 cases and 12 deaths. Mr. ALEX. ALBRIGHT, an Assistant keeper of the Penitentiary, died on Wednesday in six hours after he was taken. As the reports of this institution are made once a week only, the case does not appear on the bulletin of the Board of Health. The following is the list:

1. Matilda Bauer, aged 20, No. 57, West Baltic-street; in collapse.
2. J. H. Williams, aged 18 years, No. 45 Cumberland-street; dead.
3. Patrick G. Morgan, aged 30, No. 40 Raymond-street; dead.
4. Bernard Fihley, aged 24; dead.
5. Thomas McDonald, aged 24, corner Hamilton-avenue and Court-street; dead.
6. Balton Lester, aged 65, Leonard-street, Sandy Bank, Twelfth Ward; dead.
7. Miss Mary Summit, aged 15, Richard-street, near Sullivan-street; dead.
8. Andrew Summit, aged 60, same residence; in collapse.
9. Ann Gaffney, No. 123 East Baltic-street; dead.
10. Mary Hawley, King-street, near Conover; dead.
11. Bridget Burns, Richards-street, near Partition; dead.
12. Mary Higgins, Columbia-street, near King-street; dead.
13. Patrick Hare, Centre-street, near Smith-street; dead.
14. James Blakeley, Dikeman and Richards streets; hospital.
15. John Forsyth, Nelson and Smith streets; hospital.
16. Wm. Powers, aged 24, No. 75 North Sixth-street, E. D. Will probably recover. Mr. P. is an Assistant Keeper in the Penitentiary.
17. Hugh Farrell, aged 40, No. 44 Church-street; dead.
18. Wilhelmine Depper, aged 24, No. 36 Carroll-street. Condition not stated.
19. Walter Cullin, aged 55, corner of Rapelye-street and Hamilton-avenue; in collapse; condition critical.
20. Bridget Ryan, aged 23, foot of Court-street; condition not stated.

Several applications were made to the Superintendents of the Poor yesterday to be sent to the Almshouse. Among them were two persons who were complaining of a bad feeling. The symptoms not appearing of a dangerous character they were conveyed to the institution. On arriving there the physician soon ascertained that both had the cholera. They were speedily transferred to the Smallpox Hospital.

DISASTROUS FIRE ON BROADWAY.

Great Destruction of Drugs—Hegeman & Co.'s Drug Store Completely Destroyed—Aggregate Loss $75,000.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock yesterday morning ALEXANDER ROBINSON, the errand boy employed by Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., at their wholesale drug-store, No. 203 Broadway, near the corner of Fulton-street, descended to the sub-cellar, situated at the rear of the premises for the purpose of lighting the gas. He struck a match and carelessly threw it from him. The burning match fell upon the floor and came in communication with some spirits that had leaked from a cask near by, and in an instant the floor was covered with flames. The boy at first attempted to extinguish the flames by stamping upon them, and subsequently by throwing on water. Finding that his efforts were fruitless he at once informed the porter of the fact. The latter endeavored to attach the hose to the hydrant inside the building, but so rapid was the progress of the flames that he abandoned this project and gave the alarm of fire. While this was being done, the cashier found that he had barely time enough to put the money in the safe and lock the door before the flames and smoke drove him from the store. Indeed, the fire made such rapid headway that the clerks succeeded in removing only three show-cases before they were compelled to desist. The alarm was promptly given, and the firemen and police quickly responded, but the volume of smoke caused by the burning chemicals was so dense that it was absolutely impossible for the firemen to enter the store for the purpose of bringing their streams to bear directly upon the flames at that time raging in the cellar.

Before many minutes after the alarm had been given the steamers were at work, and several powerful streams of water were thrown into the front of the building, for the purpose of smothering the fire. Owing to the combustible nature of the stock, however, the flames burned fiercely, and as the water mingled with the burning compounds black clouds of smoke went from the building, which almost blinded the leading hosemen, who were vainly endeavoring to maintain their positions directly opposite the burning building. At this moment the smoke which poured forth from the front and cellar windows was of the densest description. A great variety of odors pervaded the air near the store, some pleasant, but most of them the reverse. Occasionally an immense amount of steam would be forced up from the basement and cellar, no doubt caused by the bursting of chemicals stored there. So strong was the force and volume of the streams of water thrown into the store that a large amount of perfumed soap and a number of bottles of medicine from the shelves were washed into the street. As the pieces of soap floated out of the store into the gutters dozens of little urchins eagerly picked them out of the miniature river that coursed the streets. The struggle between the two opposing elements was a fierce one, and it was only when the very combustible stock was exhausted that the fire was put out. The flames did not appear at the front of the building, but during all of the time the smoke was so dense and black that it almost hid the building from view. Fortunately the fire did not go to any great extent above the first floor, the second floor being the only part of the upper stories that sustained any material damage, as did also the rear of No. 164 Fulton-street, and the first floor of No. 201 Broadway.

The aggregate loss caused by this disastrous fire is roughly estimated at $75,000, nearly all of which is covered by insurance. The stock of HEGEMAN & CO., was valued at $35,000, and the fixtures at $10,000, all of which will be a total loss. The amount of insurance on both is $32,000, in what companies could not be ascertained, as the papers are locked up in the safe. The second floor is occupied by Messrs. ROGERS & BROTHER manufacturers and dealers in silver ware, and who had a stock valued at between $30,000 and $40,000 and they estimate their loss at $10,000, and report that they are covered by insurance. The third floor is occupied by Messrs. P. CORBITT & CO., fur and wool dealers, who had a stock worth about $30,000. Their loss is estimated at $7,000. Insured for $15,000. The building is owned by J. G. JONES. It was damaged to the extent of about $5,000, fully covered by insurance in City companies.

The adjoining building, No. 201 Broadway, was slightly damaged by water.

Mr. O. B. GRAY, dealer in rubber goods, who occupied the first floor, lost about $1,000, and H. T. DEWEY, dealer in wines, who occupied the cellar, suffered slight damage.

At No. 164 Fulton-street Messrs. CORNELL & CASE, dealers in paper, were seriously damaged by water, the hose having been carried through their place to reach the rear of HEGEMAN & CO.'s drug store.

During the progress of the fire the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, under the command and direction of Capt. STEERS and Sergt. WHITTEMORE, performed good service, being assisted by detachments from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Twenty-sixth Precincts.

The firemen on duty are also deserving of the highest praise, for their persistent efforts to repress the flames. Chief Engineer ELISHA KINGSLAND, and Assistant Engineer JOSEPH PURLEY were in command, and they succeeded in saving the building after experts had pronounced the task a hopeless one. The scene in the drug-store after the conflagration had been extinguished was an extraordinary one, owing to the rare confusion of the interior and the damaged stock.

FIRE IN FIRST-AVENUE.

About 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the cellar of No. 350 First-avenue, owned by S. MOAKS, and occupied as a tenement house by a number of families. The first floor is occupied as a segar-store by ALBERT COBY, who also had a quantity of tobacco in the cellar. Damage to building trifling. The tobacco was damaged to the extent of $500; fully insured.

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY AGAIN.

Arrest of Two of the Alleged Thieves—They are Held on Two Charges.

Capt. JOURDAN and Detective ELDER recently arrested CHARLES HOWARD and JOHN MASON *alias* JOHN PETTENGILL on a charge of being implicated in the celebrated Lord bond robbery, under the following circumstances: During the month of February Mr. RUFUS L. LORD, of No. 38 Exchange-place, discovered that his office safe had been robbed of two boxes, containing nearly $1,500,000 worth of United States bonds, coupons, railroad and other securities. Since that time the Police have been persistent in their search for the thieves and their booty, despite the fact that they were interfered with by outside and irresponsible parties. Quite recently, Mr. BARRON, who had half a million dollars' worth stolen at the same time, and who has been acting for Mr. LORD in the matter, was informed by Capt. JOURDAN that he and Detective ELDER had received information to the effect that HOWARD and MASON had been engaged in the robbery, and he accordingly made the necessary affidavit before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, upon which the magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused. On the 13th inst. the officers succeeded in securing the prisoners, and they were locked up in the Sixth Ward Station-house until yesterday, when both were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, who remanded them for further examination.

Capt. JOURDAN informed our reporter that he had reliable information that both HOWARD and MASON were engaged in the robbery with "Hod" ENNIS, who, it will be remembered, was arrested at Newburyport, Mass. PETTENGILL, it appears from the examination, was the man who obtained the impression of Mr. LORD's safe lock, and procured the key, after two unsuccessful attempts, and who also carried off the boxes containing the treasure, with the assistance of HOWARD, who in turn is credited with having "put up the job." The Police also state that HOWARD and MASON disposed of their share of the rich plunder by giving it to an unknown friend, who in turn cheated them out of the entire amount by absconding to parts as yet unknown.

On the 31st of March last the Warden of the City Prison received a letter from the Sheriff of Suffolk County, Mass., in which the writer stated that he had understood that both HOWARD and MASON had been arrested on some unknown charge, and were then in his custody. The Sheriff requested that they should be held until he could procure the necessary requisition papers from the Governor of his State, as they had done some service in the Concord (N. H.) State Prison, and had been last together in Concord Prison. The name of one of the men was given as CHARLES, *alias* John, *alias* George Pettingill, *alias* George Grey, nicknamed Pet or Petty; the name of the other as HOWARD. The Sheriff also stated that PETTINGILL was arrested on the 27th of October, 1865, for passing six counterfeit $50 United States Treasury notes, and committed for trial by the United States Commissioner, but had escaped from Suffolk County jail-office immediately after the United States officers had brought him in. Upon this letter of the Suffolk County Sheriff, Capt. JOURDAN made the following affidavit yesterday before Justice DOWLING:

John Jourdan, of Sixth Precinct Police, being duly sworn deposes and says: That on the 13th day of August, 1866, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, he arrested Charles Howard and John Mason *alias* John Pettengill, who are still in deponent's custody; that they are now fugitives from justice from the State of Massachusetts; that the said Pettengill, as deponent is informed and verily believes, escaped from jail in said State of Massachusetts, wherein he was confined on the charge of forgery, while the said Howard escaped from the custody of the officer who had him in charge upon the same charge of forgery, and that deponent has the said Howard and Mason or Pettengill now in his custody under arrest by virtue of his office as Captain of Police in the Metropolitan Police District, requiring the necessary requisition and papers to convey them to the State of Massachusetts, out of the jurisdiction of which they have fled to avoid a criminal conviction for a felony committed by them [illegible] prays that the said Howard and Mason alias Pettengill may be detained further until the necessary proceedings are had to convey them to said State of Massachusetts.

JOHN JOURDAN.

Sworn before me this 16th day of August, 1866.
JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

If the charge of complicity in the lost bond robbery is not sustained at the coming examination it is the intention of the Captain to hold the accused as his prisoners until requisitions from the Governor of Massachusetts arrive, when they will be surrendered.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Exhibition of Morris' Improved Tactics by the Twelfth Regiment.

Yesterday morning proving fine, and the seeming precursor of a brilliant day, the National colors were hoisted over the Twelfth Regiment Armory as a signal that the command were to assemble at 3 P. M. for the purpose of giving an exhibition drill in the evolutions of the line, as laid down by Gen. MORRIS' *Improved Infantry Tactics*. Agreeably to previous arrangement, the members of the Twelfth Chasseurs, to the number of three hundred, assembled in full uniform at their armory, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, and, after the usual preliminaries, the regimental line was formed at 2:45 o'clock in Washington Parade Ground. Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, having learned that the entire square would be necessary for the proposed evolutions, obtained the assistance of a section of men from the Eighth, Seventeenth and Twenty-seventh Precincts, which, with a platoon from his own force, under command of Sergt. ALLAIRE, proved sufficient to keep all but those specially invited outside of the Park railing. As soon as the customary ceremonies of parade formation had been gone through, the Board of Officers appointed by the Secretary of War to report upon the best system of tactics for the United States army, accompanied by Col. W. G. WARD of the Twelfth, received the honor of a salute and inspected the command. This Board consisted of Brevet Major-Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES, Col. BLACK, present Commandant of Cadets at West Point, and Col. CLITZ, his immediate predecessor. Col. VAN HORN accompanied the Board as Recorder, and he was ably assisted by Post Adjutant BOYNTON, of the West Point Academy. Beside these distinguished officers there were many others of the regular service, among them Capt. and Brevet Major-Gen. UPTON, a leading cavalry General under Gen. SHERMAN, and Gen. MORRIS himself. Major-Gen. SANDFORD, of the First Division National Guard, accompanied by Col. HAMILTON, were also present. Col. BENDIX, of the Third, Col. CONKLING, of the Eighty-fourth, and Col. VARIAN, of the Eighth, with Lieut.-Col. LUX, of the Eleventh Regiment, and a whole host of National Guard officers of lesser mark, assembled in the square to witness the proposed exhibition. Brevet Brig.-Gen. FRED. T. LOCKE, so widely and favorably known throughout the war as the Adjutant-General of the ever famous Fifth Corps, under Gens. MEADE, WARREN and GRIFFIN, and several other United States Volunteer officers were also present as interested spectators.

It is not our purpose in these columns to criticise the tactics which were yesterday exhibited at Washington Parade Ground, that task having been allotted to the Board of Examination, but we cannot refrain from saying that the exhibition yesterday persuaded nearly every one present that the improved tactics possessed points which were desirable to see introduced into the army regulations. Everyone has heard of the anecdote of the militia Captain, who ordered his command to "thicken up and go endways." That simply explains the main idea of the new tactics, and the principal movements seem devoid of complexity, and are easily mastered by those who understand either CASEY's or HARDEE's tactics. The movements were neatly executed by the Twelfth Regiment, and they moved with celerity and precision. The exhibition was quite a success, and, no doubt, will lead to important results. The drill lasted until near 6 o'clock, when the command was dismissed quite tired.

HOMICIDE IN THE EIGHTH-AVENUE.

A Man Stabbed Without Warning, and Almost Instantly Killed.

A shocking homicide occurred yesterday morning in the Eighth-avenue, which has caused considerable excitement in the Twentieth Ward. It appears that a few minutes after 12 o'clock yesterday, JOHN J. SKEHAN, accompanied by an unknown friend and a woman of ill-repute, named ANNIE EAGAN, were proceeding down the avenue, and as they were passing the corner of Twenty-eighth-street, they were overtaken by Mr. THOMAS F. WEIGHT, of No. 225 West Twenty-seventh-street, who was partially intoxicated, and in company with TIMOTHY M. SWEENY, of No. 198 West Twenty-seventh-street, and THEODORE DEMOREST, of No. 13 West Twenty-eighth-street. As the three men were passing the first party, SKEHAN made some remark about WEIGHT's white hat, which drew an angry rejoinder from the wearer. A few hasty words were exchanged, when the parties clinched and a slight scuffle took place, during which Mr. WEIGHT received a severe wound in the left breast, in the region of the heart. So quick were the movements of the combatants, and so soon was the struggle over, that Officer MCCORMACK, of the Twentieth Precinct, who was standing on the corner of Twenty-eighth-street waiting for his relief, then over due, had not time enough, though scarcely two dozen yards from them, to run down and separate them. When he did reach the combatants, he arrested both SKEHAN and WEIGHT, but soon discovered that the latter was desperately wounded. With the assistance of the wounded man's friends, the officer removed Mr. WEIGHT to the Jew's Hospital near by, but before they reached that institution the unfortunate man expired. The body of the deceased and the prisoner and supposed murderer were removed to the Thirty-fifth-street Station-house. On searching SKEHAN, the officer found a common pocket-knife in his pantaloons pocket, covered with blood. He attempted to deny the stabbing altogether, but finally admitted the fact, claiming that it had been committed in self-defence. He was locked up to await the result of the inquest, to be held to-day by Coroner NAUMANN.

The woman, ANNIE EAGAN, who was in company with the accused at the time WEIGHT received his death wound, was subsequently arrested by Roundsman MORENNUS, of the Twentieth Precinct, and brought to the Station-house. She stated that she met SKEHAN at Mrs. MEAGHER's, No. 332 West Twenty-ninth-street—a house which is reported by the Police as the resort of notorious characters and professional thieves—and made an appointment with the prisoner to go on an excursion, and that she had not the slightest idea what the difficulty was about, and confessed that as soon as the two men began fighting she ran away.

Both the deceased's companions agreed upon the main facts given in the above narrative, and stated that they were taking their friend home, partially intoxicated, when the lamentable occurrence took place.

The deceased was a young man of respectable family, and was a bank-note engraver, being more recently employed as a messenger by a down-town banking institution. The tragical end of Mr. WEIGHT's life caused deep feeling in the neighborhood, where he was well known and respected. He was 24 years of age, and a native of the United States.

The prisoner SKEHAN is 28 years of age, a native of Ireland, a cooper by trade, and resides at No. 2 Union-street, Brooklyn. He is a widower, and has one child.

Yesterday afternoon the Coroner gave permission for the removal of the body of deceased to his late residence.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Judge Taft, Providence; Hon. Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh; Judge Crocker, Utica; Hon. C. Cushing, Washington; Hon. J. Holt, Albany; Hon. J. H. Rice, Maine; P. R. Stetson, Reading; Hon. C. Rogers, Sandy Hill; Hon. G. M. Grier, Goshen; Hon. G. Briggs, Saratoga Springs, and W. B. S. Moore, Maine, are at the Astor House. G. G. Munger, Rochester; Hon. B. F. Angel, Geneseo; Gen. W. B. Price, Washington, and Mr. Holt, Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. L. Robinson, Elmira; Hon. R. H. Berdell, New-York; Hon. E. C. Scranton, Connecticut, and Hon. M. D. Sperry, are at the Hoffman House.

A KNOCK-DOWN ROBBERY.—Mr. JOHN ROACH of No. 32 Gold-street, Brooklyn, was knocked down and robbed, on the night of the 4th instant, while passing through Chambers-street. The assault and robbery was committed by three young ruffians, who took from him a silver watch and other articles. One of the thieves was arrested by the patrolman on post at the time, and he was held for trial. Yesterday, Officer KELLAHER of the Third Precinct, arrested another of the gang named MARTIN DUNN, and he was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. DUNN is 16 years of age and resides at No 10 White-street.

FATAL RESULT OF A CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—MICHAEL MCDONALD, 16 years of age, residing at No. 224 East 14th-street, who was accidentally run over by car No. 15, of the Second-avenue Railroad, on the 13th inst., died on Wednesday from the effects of the injuries so received. An inquest was held by Coroner NAUMAN, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The *ante-mortem* of the deceased was published in Tuesday's TIMES, in which he exonerated the driver from all blame.

TO SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO BOUNTIES.—In addition to Major WM. W. POST, New-York Military Agent at Albany, N. Y., and Lieut.-Col. J. E. LEE, New-York Military Agent at Washington, D. C., Gov. FENTON has directed Brig.-Gen. CHAS. W. DARLING, of his staff, whose office is at No. 544 Broadway, New-York City, to receive and forward to the Agency at Washington, free of charge, all claims for additional bounty due New-York soldiers, under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866. Information will be furnished by applying at the above-named office, personally or by letter.

There was a hop at Belmont Hall, New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst. The affair passed off finely—good music, a large company, and abundance of room being noticeable. Many beautiful ladies were present. This was one of a series of hops given at the hall, all of which were eminently successful.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

TAXABLE PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN—NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED AND ERECTING DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.—The Board of Assessors having concluded their assessments of the value of real estate and personal property in the city, liable to taxation for the present year, give the following statistics in regard to personal property—the assessments of real estate (estimate at an increase of ten million dollars over last year) not being as yet completed. The increase in the value of personal property is $5,796,370. The annexed is a table of the valuation of personal property by wards as compared with 1865:

Ward.	1865.	1866.
First	1,452,424	1,912,224
Second	1,080,872	1,788,174
Third	5,089,102	5,744,344
Fourth	716,193	1,431,204
Fifth	91,125	145,029
Sixth	2,059,641	3,479,140
Seventh	348,635	421,055
Eighth	255,842	502,129
Ninth	384,680	396,685
Tenth	571,138	892,495
Eleventh	378,712	485,558
Twelfth	55,072	34,311
Thirteenth	1,922,021	2,419,747
Fourteenth	311,470	307,934
Fifteenth	171,191	115,979
Sixteenth	17,600	16,340
Seventeenth	148,343	149,668
Eighteenth	102,362	107,119
Nineteenth	541,149	613,238
Twentieth	877,136	1,113,200
Total	$16,469,138	$22,265,658
Increase over 1865		$5,796,370

The number of new buildings erected in the different wards is as follows, together with the valuation:

Ward.	Dwellings.	Factories.	Value.
First	9	—	$46,300
Second	10	2	160,500
Third	9	—	88,900
Fourth	2	—	8,000
Fifth	23	—	41,400
Sixth	20	1	255,300
Seventh	79	2	196,200
Eighth	122	1	169,600
Ninth	143	—	236,900
Tenth	164	4	250,300
Eleventh	20	—	69,000
Twefth	11	2	225,000
Thirteenth	15	2	78,700
Fourteenth	14	1	29,900
Fifteenth	41	1	64,100
Sixteenth	94	4	88,300
Seventeenth	34	—	78,200
Eighteenth	13	—	55,700
Nineteenth	35	—	145,200
Twentieth	41	1	242,700
Total	899	21	$2,431,200

THE MILITIA LAW—EXEMPTIONS AND COMMUTATIONS.—Nearly every male citizen, old and young, exempt and liable, were some time since served with notices, designating the regiments and brigades to which they were attached under the provisions of the new militia law; and furthermore, requiring them, if exempt, to make affidavit to the fact, and file it in the office of the City Clerk, previous to the 15th day of August inst. A large number availed themselves of the opportunity thus presented to avoid militia duty, by crowding not only the office of the City Clerk, but that of the County Clerk also. Those not exempt, and desiring to avoid shouldering a broomstick, were informed that they could be exempted for one year by paying a commutation tax of $1 to the County Treasurer. This office is now thronged ever day, and the greenbacks keep flowing into the Treasury at the rate of some hundred dollars a day. Up to noon yesterday $1,350 fines had been paid, representing as many able-bodied men. The number of exemption papers issued by Mr. DUFF in the City Clerk's office is about 1,000; in the County Clerk's Office about 3,000, making in all about 5,350 out of some 20,000 men enrolled. The commutation fee can be paid during office hours until the 1st day of December next.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT—AN ENGINE COMPANY SUSPENDED AND RIOTOUS FIREMEN EXPELLED.—The complaint of Engine Company No. 12 against Engine Company No. 7 was disposed of by the Eastern District Fire Commissioners at their meeting on Wednesday night. The former Company charged the latter with attacking them with stones while proceeding to a fire on the 4th of July, and injuring their engine. The charge was sustained by the evidence, and Engine Company No. 7 was suspended until they pay for the damage done to the engine of Company No. 12. The case of Hose Company No. 3 against Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was also disposed of. The former company charged members of the latter with assaulting them on the 16th, 26th and 30th of July. The evidence against PETER ROURKE, JR., assistant foreman, and CHRISTOPHER FAGAN and PATRICK MCGRADE, members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, was conclusive, and they were expelled from the Department.

THE HOMICIDE IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.—An inquest was held on Wednesday by Coroner SMITH, at the office in the County Court-house, upon the body of JOSEPH PERRY, who died at the County Hospital at Flatbush, on Monday last. The following facts were elicited: On the 4th ultimo PERRY and a man named HOLDING got into a scuffle in the saloon of one CHARLES SIEGEL, a liquor dealer doing business on the corner of North Second and Seventh streets, E. D. SIEGEL endeavored to eject them from the place, and in so doing pushed PERRY so that he fell upon the sidewalk and fractured his skull. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict holding SIEGEL to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE ALLEGED SMUGGLING CASE.—In the matter of Messrs. KALT and BEEKMAN, brought before United States Commissioner JONES on the charge of being concerned in the smuggling of liquors, the accused were taken to the New-York Custom-house, and the Collector took the examination of the case. It appears to be the opinion that the accused are not the guilty parties, having been employed by others, said to be prominent business men, to convey the property to a place where it would not be liable to seizure.

[Advertisement.]

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Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 16.—*In Steamship Denmark, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Hill, Miss Thompson, Col. Farrish, wife and daughter, Rev. Mr. Wake, wife and son, Mr. Crosby, wife and family, Messrs. Phillips, Collins, Blood, Goodwin, Crowley, Warren, Woledge, Harcourt, W. P. Collins, Miss Bailey, Miss Heffris, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. E. S. Fassett and son, Mr. Murchison, Mr. Galpin, wife and family, Mrs. Sadler, Mrs. Twirs, Mrs. Beard, J. J. Turner, Mr. Walledge, Mr. Lillee, wife and son, and 471 in the steerage.

In steamship Columbia from Havana—M. A. Herrera, A. J. Hernando, P. Campson, P. L. Barranger, J. Moregin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fairchild, W. Greinhorst, A. R. S. Martin, M. Arana, Mrs. Bryien, Mrs. Pay, C. Bener, J. Angels, F. Harquis, F. Monteckin, Franc. Montano, wife, 3 children and servant, Yde Irigar, wife and 2 children J. C. Hinricks, M. de Dalva, Mrs. A. T. Pomeroy, M. Desin, A. Vera, C. G. Peterson, L. Immery, V. Gonzales, O. Feltin, P. Dover, G. Wadsworth, Mrs. Marigny, Mrs. C. M. M. Marigny, Miss A. Marigny, J. Albien, Mrs. L. Lewis.

In steamship Crusader, from Kingston, Jam.—John Reed, Wm. B. Coward, John McPhail, Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Mr. Walling, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Tweedie, Mrs. and Master Belasario, Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Harding and child, Mrs. De Souza and child, Miss De Souza, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Darrell, Miss Chandler, Mrs. Greensward.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 12 | Sun sets..... 6 55 | Moon sets.... 10 51
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 11 48 | Gov. Island. 12 37 | Hell Gate... 1 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Louisa Moore, Smith, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, C. Goodspeed.

Steamers Mary Sanford, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Metis, Barton, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; G. H. Stout, Ford, Alexandria, J. Hand.

Barks L. Wallis Rich, Pando, Boston, Thayer & Sargent; Gemsbok, Chandler, Cronstadt, De Groot & Peck; Magdalena, Searle, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Eugenia, (Br.,) Fletcher, Buenos Ayres via Portland, C. L. Wright; M. W. Brett, Thurston, Portland, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Lilla, Day, Darien, Ga., Bentley, Smith & Co.; Louisa Cook, (Br.,) Cook, Richibucto, J. W. Braine & Co.; Webster Kelly, Haskell, Philadelphia, Thayer & Sargent; Alex. Milliken, Eustis, Boston; San Francesco de Paolo, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Penarth Roads for orders.

Schooners A. W. Collins, Tooker, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Cotman, (Br.,) Bordon, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; J. Whitehouse, Jones, Bangor, H. W. Loud & Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Celesta, Shepard, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; C. W. Holmes, Crowley, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloops Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Deep River, Berger, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Gadsden, Havre, via Falmouth Aug. 2, with mdse. and passengers to New-York and Havre Steamship Co. Aug. 3, lat. 49 20, lon. 10 10, exchanged signals with Am. bark Emma Harriman. 5th, lat. 46 43, lon. 20 41, exchanged signals with Br. ship Merrington, of Liverpool, bound W. 13th, lat. 42 14, lon. 63 02, passed ship Metropolis, of St. John, N. B.

Steamship Denmark, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Aug. 1, via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 511 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Had strong westerly gales up to the 11th inst., since light variable winds. 2d inst., passed steamship Virginia, bound in. 3d, lat. 51 10, lon. 11, a steamship, supposed the Persia, bound E. 8th, lat. 47 55, lon. 33 10, bark Merrimac, bound E. 9th, lat. 47 10, lon. 37 10, ship Plymouth Rock and bark Josephine, bound E. 12th, lat. 44 10, lon. 50, bark E. S. McNeil, of Boston, bound E.; same day, Bremen bark Meridian, bound E. 14th, lat. 41 37, lon. 65 45, steamship Helvetia, bound E.

Steamship Crusader, (Br.,) Peters, Kingston, Jam., Aug. 6, and Port-au-Prince 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Ribon & Munoz. The schr. White Cloud sailed from Kingston Aug. 5 for Pedro Keys to load guano for New-York.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana Aug. 1, at 9 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Rockland and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Ship Emerald, Mickell, Liverpool July 7, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Aug 16, Wm. Wilson, seaman, of England, died. His body was sent ashore at Quarantine for interment.

Ship Marcia Greenleaf, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Morriman, Antwerp 52 ds., with mdse. and 17 passengers to W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.

Ship Ann Gray, (of St. John, N. B.,) Baxter, Leghorn 53 ds., passed Gibraltar July 8, with marble and rags to Otto Fabricotti.

Bark Mary Baker, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Cardiff 62 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark W. A. Pistorius, Pinkham, Cow Bay 18 ds., with coal to Peck & Church.

Bark Wm. Rathbone, Gardner, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 24 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Woodland, (of St. John, N. B.,) Higgins, Marseilles 44 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Antonietta, (Ital.,) Viola, Palermo 80 ds., with fruit to order. Passed the Rock June 17.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Mulligan, Miragoane 19 ds., with coffee and wood to R. Murray.

Bark Willis Rich, ——, Rondout, for Boston, and sld. via Sandy Hook.

Bark Arietta, (of Searsport,) Colcord, Grand Turk July 28, via Holmes Hole Aug. 14, with salt to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark John Martin, (Pruss.,) Benita, Antwerp 62 ds., with mdse. and 90 passengers to Hiller & Co. Has had 13 deaths on the passage.

Brig Marco Polo, (Br.,) Crowell, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Peniston & Co.

Brig Pavilion, (Br.,) Hill, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. Edwin, Hudgins, St. George, N. B., 9 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Adams, St. Andrew's, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Amelia, (Br.,) Knight, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with lath to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Julia, Adams, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Harding, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Roanoke, Manwaring, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Panthea, Rackett, Rondout, for New-Haven.
Schr. Neptune, Clark, Machias, with spars.
Schr. James Sager, Dixon, Boston.
Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. N. Smith, Hulse, Black Rock.

SAILED—Steamships Virgo, Gen. Barnes, Moneka.
WIND—At sunset, N.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 16—Arr. steamer Saxon, Philadelphia; Salvor, New-York; bark James E. Ward, Savannah. Also arr. brig Hattie Eaton, Cape Verde Islands.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Golden Age, from San Francisco for Panama, previously reported as having broken her machinery, arrived at San Francisco 15th inst., in tow of steamer Sacramento.

The ship Carlyle, from New-York for San Francisco, was discharging at Rio Janeiro July 8, for repairs.

The bark Oryx, Gill, from New-York for London, was at Deal Aug. 1, with loss of main and mizzentopmasts.

The schr. Harriet Neal, of Lubec, Deney, from Baltimore for Salem, coal laden, went ashore at Deal, near Long Branch, this morning, and is full of water. Crew saved.

The steamer Pontius, from New-London for the Pacific, was at Rio Janeiro July 8, repairing.

Spoken, &c.

Martha—brig, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound E., July 30, lat. 43 47, lon. 48 15.

Oriental—brig, hence for Cork, 10 ds. out, Aug. 3, lat. 41, lon. 38.

Foreign Ports.

Am. vessels in the port of Havre Aug. 1; Nelly Merryman, Rollins, to sail Aug. 5 for New-York; R. C. Winthrop, Stewart, for New-Orleans 15th; Annie Kimball, Humphrey, from Bath; Sorrento, Wilson, from New-York; Clara Pickens, Rogers, from Warren; Marianne Nottebohm, Lamb, from New-York; Harvest Home, Berry, from Stockton.

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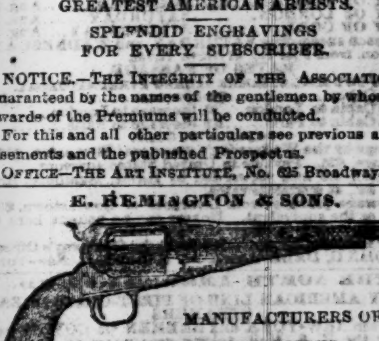

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47, 41, 78, 49, 26, 12, 73, 45, 66, 20, 5, 22, 70.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 488, Aug. 16, 1866.
27, 48, 7, 65, 20, 16, 36, 59, 40, 34, 11, 57, 6, 24, 3.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 387, Aug. 16, 1866.
18, 69, 47, 77, 58, 48, 12, 26, 75, 73, 65, 20, 83.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 388, Aug. 16, 1866.
37, 3, 60, 59, 50, 23, 61, 9, 35, 55, 78, 36, 16, 75, 68.
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KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 486, Aug. 15, 1866.
65, 42, 67, 54, 40, 21, 68, 32, 60, 20, 4, 58, 37, 31.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 385, Aug. 15, 1866.
12, 28, 22, 70, 24, 43, 62, 3, 31, 34, 48, 54, 74.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 386, Aug. 15, 1866.
59, 14, 9, 40, 45, 36, 43, 56, 32, 27, 28, 64, 7, 57.
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